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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE LONG LINE OF AMERICAN TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.

THE BATTLE IN PICARDY JUST BEGINNING

ON THE SAME DAY that a German shell found its target in a Paris church, killing and wounding scores of worshiping women and children, the gray German flood in Picardy was stemmed at all points from Arras to Noyon, and General Foch, who has been called the greatest strategist in Europe, was named commander-in-chief of all the Allied forces in the West. At the same time we are warned by Premier Lloyd George that "this battle, the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world, is only beginning," and that "it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reenforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible time." "It would be futile to think the German operations at an end," said Maj.-Gen. F. B. Maurice, Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, on April 3, and he reminds us that "the whole of the 1918 campaigning season is ahead." Moreover, he points out, "the Germans thus far have used only about half of their available divisions," and "there is no reason to suppose that they are done with the attack." A dispatch of the same date from the German front to the Berlin *Volkszeitung* explains that the pause is not due to Allied success, but to the fact that "roads must be repaired and munitions and food sent up." "The enemy," it adds, "will soon realize that we intend to go on." "This nation and its allies," affirms the London *Daily Mail*, "must be prepared for another month, or perhaps two months, of continuous fighting." "The impression among the troops fighting along the front," says an Associated Press dispatch from France, "is that the battle will develop into a long struggle, similar to those at Verdun and the first battle of the Somme." The German higher command has staked its fortunes on this spring campaign, remarks our War Department in its weekly review of the military situation, and "in case of its failure to obtain major results in the present theater of operations," we must be prepared for "further offensive assaults in adjacent areas." The present struggle, the Washington *Herald* remarks, is known to the German people as "the Kaiser's battle," and "it would hardly do to allow the Kaiser's name to be associated with a colossal military failure—as it would be if the present struggle were allowed to rest where it now stands." To set against these predictions we have Premier Clemenceau's assertion that "come what may, they will not break through," and the assurance of General Foch that "most glorious hopes are permissible."

Throughout this crisis, says Lloyd George, "the French and British are buoyed with the knowledge that the great Republic of the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and its ships to Europe." In instant response to this appeal

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President Wilson called for a speeding up of the big American war-machine, and it was decided, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*, "to increase by possibly 100 per cent. the number of drafted men that will be sent to the cantonments this year." The same correspondent names Provost Marshal-General Crowder as authority for the statement that "we hope to put 1,500,000 men in France this year," and that "it is our intention to send one draft man to camp for every man that is sent to Europe." British troop-ships, say the Washington dispatches, will assist in the solution of the transport and supply problem. "The battle-line in France is the battle-line of America," declares former Governor William E. Cameron in his Norfolk *Virginian Pilot;* and he goes on to say: "The Teuton is making his supreme effort for our undoing, and we must match him, man for man, sacrifice for sacrifice, endeavor for endeavor, sweat and blood for sweat and blood." "The American people have only one task, and that task is to win this war, whatever it costs and however long it may take," says the New York *World*, which adds: "Everything else is trivial and incidental and inconsequential." "There is nothing between civilization and the horror of a Prussianized world," remarks the Philadelphia *North American*, "but that line of entrenchments between the North Sea and the Adriatic where America is now taking her place." Gen. Leonard Wood, who urges us to send 2,500,000 men to France as soon as possible and to put an equal number in training at home, said in a speech in Baltimore last week:

"THE GREATEST STRATEGIST IN EUROPE, AND THE HUMBLEST."

So Joffre describes General Ferdinand Foch, the new generalissimo of the Allied armies in France. His reassuring word is that "most glorious hopes are permissible." A personal sketch of his career will be found on page 46.

> "We're in a war which is going to tax us to the utmost. We are going into the valley of the shadow. We're going to win, but not easily, not without paying the price that all must pay for waiting too long. Everything we have must be engaged. Men, women, children must lend their activities.
>
> "Great, glorious France is giving her sons, Britain is shedding the blood of thousands. They are glorious, but they are tired. They are weary, but, speaking literally, on a long tour through the trenches, I have yet to hear one man talk of quitting. Their determination should be an inspiration to us. What they need is the vigor of our support. We must adopt the motto of the Black Prince—'I serve.'
>
> "Inefficiency at this time is treason. There are thousands of things we can do, if we but realize the seriousness of the situation in the world to-night.
>
> "Do not talk of this as the last great war. God will have to change human nature before we can discuss such a thing. There will be other wars, and America, to keep them from her shores, must build up her strength, remaining yet tolerant, but firm in her purposes.
>
> "We must have forces to prevent war, as well as to wage it. Indeed, if we do not speed, this great war may be fought here."

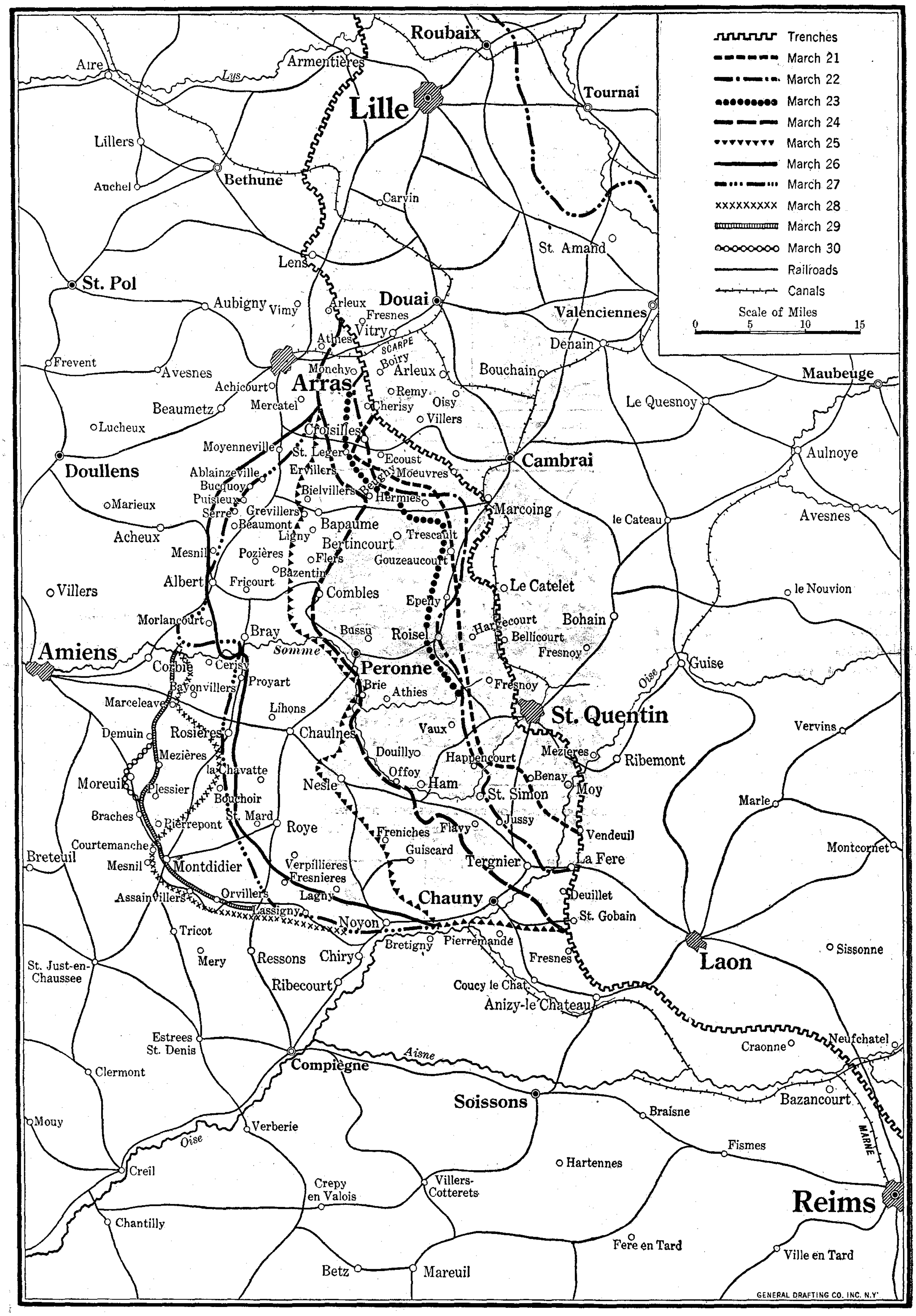
And in an editorial in the Kansas City *Star* signed by General Wood's friend, Colonel Roosevelt, we read:

> "The Allies in this battle are fighting for humanity and civilization. They are fighting the battle of the United States. Any man in the United States who at this time directly or indirectly expresses approval of or sympathy with Germany in this battle or in this war should be arrested and either shot, hanged, or imprisoned for life, according to the gravity of his offense.
>
> "Thank Heaven that our sons and brothers are now to stand at Armageddon. Thank Heaven that American soldiers are now to fight in the great battle against the bestial foe of America and of mankind. Words count for little at this time, and for nothing whatever, except in so far as they are of help to the men of deeds who are at the front.
>
> "It is these men at the front who are now making all Americans, born and unborn, forever their debtors. They are the men who have paid with their bodies for their souls' desire. Let no one pity them, whatever their fate, for they have seen the mighty days and have risen level to the need of the mighty days.
>
> "And let no one pity the wives and mothers and fathers whose husbands and lovers and sons now face death in battle for the mightiest of all high causes. Our hearts are wrung with sorrow and anxiety, but our heads are held aloft with pride. It is a terrible thing that our loved ones should face the great danger, but it would be a far more terrible thing if, whatever the danger, they were not treading the hard path of duty and honor."

Writing in *The Bayonet*, a journal published by the 80th Division of the National Army at Camp Lee, Va., Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite thus admonishes us to support our boys at the front:

> "The men at the front must feel that all America is back of them. If they get it into their heads that a good many of the people at home are slackers and profiteers and not patriotically concerned in the war—well, you can't expect them to put up the best fight there is in them. Our people at home—every man, woman, and child—must back the war. It's their job to make the men on the battle-fronts know that they—everybody in America—are with the soldiers; that they're all on the side lines, cheering and rooting and pulling. If they'll keep shouting, 'Go to it, my boy; keep it up; you can whip him!' this American Sammy of ours will go 'over the top' so hard that Fritz won't know what hit him."

On March 29 it was announced that Gen. Ferdinand Foch, chief of the French General Staff and the French military member of the Inter-Ally Supreme War Council at Versailles, had been made Generalissimo of all the Allied forces in the Western theater of war. General Foch, it will be remembered, was one of the heroes of the Marne, and has been characterized by Joffre as "the greatest strategist in Europe, and the humblest." For the first time since the war began the Allied armies are now fighting under one supreme head—a consummation which the United States Government has long advocated. His appointment, according to London dispatches, meets with the heartiest approval of General Haig and General Pétain, and is hailed by President Wilson as "a most hopeful augury of ultimate success." "Foch in supreme command of the Allied forces on


Trenches
March 21
March 22
March 23
March 24
March 25
March 26
March 27
March 28
March 29
March 30
Railroads
Canals
Scale of Miles
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5
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15
Roubaix
Aire
Armentières
Lys
Lille
Tournai
Lillers
Bethune
Auchel
Carvin
St. Amand
Lens
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Denain
Frevent
Avesnes
Monchy
Boiry
Arleux
Bouchain
Maubeuge
Achicourt
Arras
Remy
Beaumetz
Mercatel
Cherisy
Oisy
Le Quesnoy
Villers
Lucheux
Croisilles
Moyenneville
St. Leger
Ecoust
Aulnoye
Doullens
Ablainzeville
Ervillers
Moeuvres
Cambrai
Bucquoy
Bielvillers
Beugny
Hermies
Puisieux
Marieux
Serre
Grevillers
Marcoing
le Cateau
Avesnes
Beaumont
Bapaume
Acheux
Ligny
Bertincourt
Trescault
Mesnil
Pozières
Flers
Gouzeaucourt
Bazentin
Albert
Fricourt
Le Catelet
Villers
Combles
Epehy
le Nouvion
Morlancourt
Hargecourt
Bohain
Bray
Bussu
Roisel
Bellicourt
Amiens
Somme
Fresnoy
Guise
Corbie
Cerisy
Peronne
Oise
Bayonvillers
Proyart
Brie
Fresnoy
Marceleave
Athies
St. Quentin
Lihons
Demuin
Vaux
Vervins
Rosières
Chaulnes
Mezières
Mezières
Ribemont
Douilly
Happencourt
la Chavatte
Offoy
Benay
Moreuil
Nesle
Ham
Plessier
Moy
St. Simon
Bouchoir
Marle
Braches
Jussy
St. Mard
Pierrepont
Roye
Freniches
Flavy
Vendeuil
Courtemanche
Guiscard
Montcornet
Breteuil
Tergnier
La Fere
Mesnil
Montdidier
Verpillières
Fresnieres
Deuillet
Orvillers
Lagny
Chauny
Assainvillers
Lassigny
St. Gobain
Noyon
Tricot
Bretigny
Pierremande
Sissonne
Mery
Ressons
Chiry
Fresnes
Laon
St. Just-en-Chaussee
Ribecourt
Coucy le Chat.
Anizy-le Chateau
Neufchatel
Craonne
Estrees St. Denis
Aisne
Compiègne
Clermont
Bazancourt
Soissons
Braisne
Mouy
Verberie
Marne
Oise
Fismes
Hartennes
Creil
Crepy en Valois
Villers-Cotterets
Reims
Chantilly
Fere en Tard
Ville en Tard
Betz
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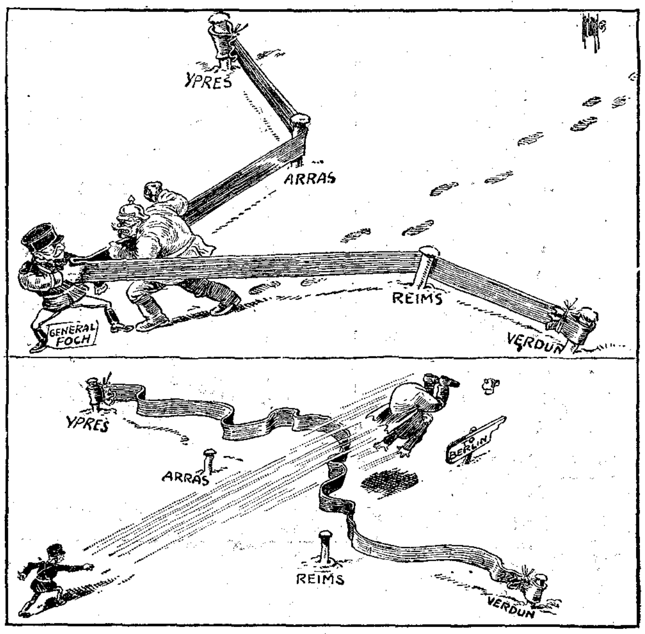
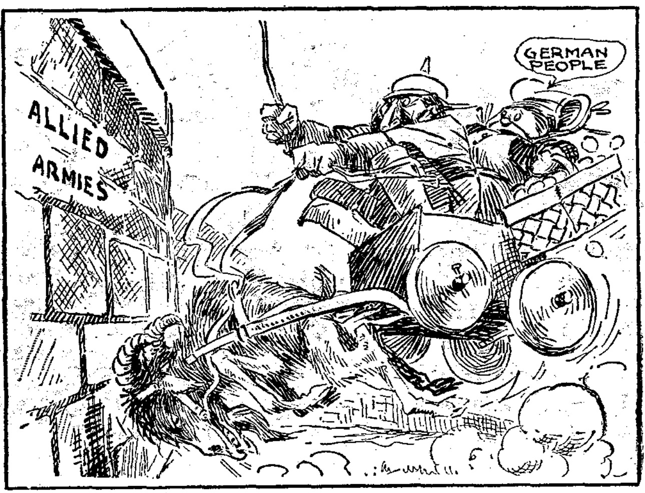
ADVANCE OF THE GERMAN ARMY DAY BY DAY FROM MARCH 21–30 IN THE PICARDY BATTLE.

From a Map Prepared by the Military Intelligence Branch, E. D., G. S., U. S. Army, from General Pershing's Cablegrams.



THE MORE IT STRETCHES WITHOUT BREAKING, THE LONGER THE REBOUND.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

the Western front—that in itself is a battle won," exclaims the New York *World*. Under the spur of necessity, notes the New York *Tribune*, "the Allies have done what sound military policy should have induced them to do many months ago." "It has taken the German fingers at the Franco-British throat to silence every consideration but that of taking the fingers off," remarks the New York *Times*, which thanks the German assault for "one priceless gift—unity of command." Foch's appointment, says the Newark *News*, "means that the Allies do not intend to let Germany win by a fluke. They have taken the strongest precaution against fumbling the ball near their goal-line."



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"DO YOU THINK YOU CAN BREAK THROUGH, WILLIAM?"
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

General Pershing revealed his attitude toward General Foch's appointment by immediately placing at his disposal the whole resources of the American Army in France for employment in the battle now in progress. According to *L'Information* (Paris), General Pershing made his offer in these impressive words:

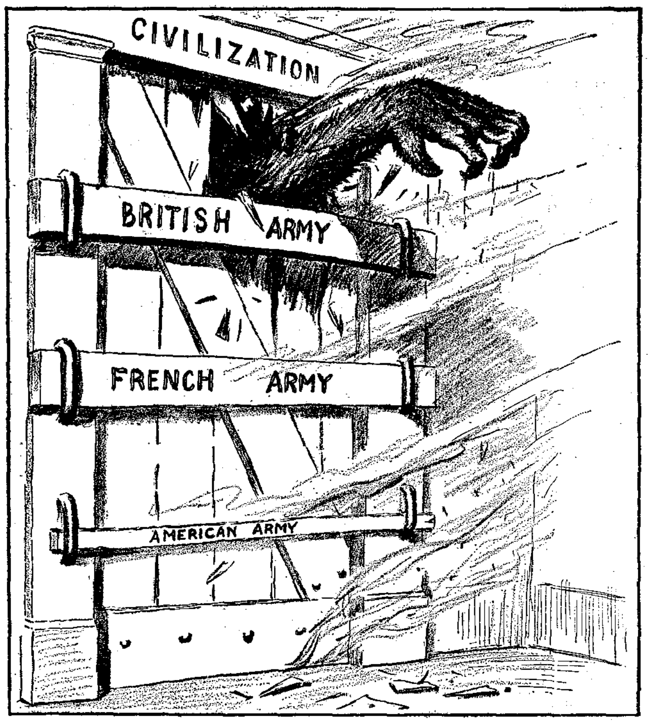
> "I come to say to you that the American people would hold it a great honor for our troops if they were engaged in the present battle. I ask it of you, in my name and in that of the American people.
>
> "There is at this moment no other question than that of fighting. Infantry, artillery, aviation—all that we have are yours to dispose of them as you will. Others are coming which are as numerous as will be necessary."

The offer was accepted, and the beginning of April saw soldiers of the United States hastening to take their place in the zone of fiercest fighting. There have been small detachments of Americans in the Picardy fighting since March 23, but the troops now added to the conflict by General Pershing are said to number 100,000. As they marched singing to the battle they were speeded on their way by other American soldiers with such cries as, "Eat 'em up!" and "Gee, you fellows are in luck!" Our papers generally rejoice that our boys are now standing shoulder to shoulder with the British and French in defense of that cause to which we have dedicated "all that we have and are." Says the Boston *Transcript:*

> "They have been longing and pleading for the day when they could prove themselves and their people in the eyes of the world. And now that day is at hand—they are going forward, singing as they go. Their numbers are not large enough to turn the tide of battle; they are only the vanguard of the American armies that are to follow; only the symbol to our allies of the reserves upon which they can rely. But they are none the less pathfinders of victory, because they are the embodiment in the flesh of the spirit of the nation that stands behind them. As they fight 'over there' shoulder to shoulder with the British and French, surely our first hundred thousand, by the spirit of their service and the example of their sacrifice, will awaken us 'over here,' quicken the conscience of the country, stiffen its leadership, speed up its every effort, and teach a mighty nation anew the almost forgotten lesson that
>
> Life is no life to him that dares not die,
> And death no death to him that dares to live."

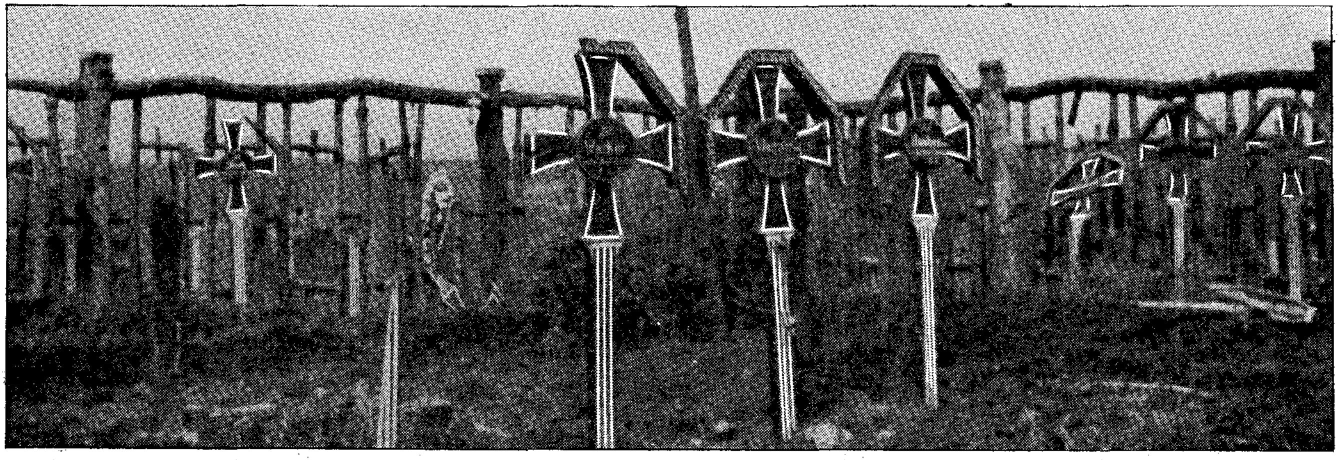
The decisive element in the battle, in the view of Allied strategists, is Germany's enormous sacrifice of her man-power. "The slopes of the hills from Arras to La Fère," say the dispatches, "are gray with the German dead." Their casualties in the first eleven days of the attack, according to an official French estimate, were between 275,000 and 300,000 men. In about the same period Germany claims to have captured 70,000 British prisoners, and the Allied losses in killed and wounded were admittedly heavy, but far below those of the German forces. Examining the relative strength of the two sides in man-power, the military expert of the New York *Evening Post* notes that on this depend two things—the size of the army of maneuver the Allies are supposed to be holding in reserve for a decisive blow, and the ability of the Germans to strike effectually at a second point on the Western front. We read:

"First, then, as to the German



IT IS OUR DOOR.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE SAFEST FAMILY IN GERMANY—THE KAISER AND HIS SIX SONS.



THESE DIE THAT THEY MAY RULE—IS IT WORTH IT?

The *New-Yorker Volkszeitung* remarks pointedly: "The appointment of the Kaiser's fourth little son to be Prefect at Potsdam came at just the right time. Potsdam is certainly safer than any observation-post fifty miles behind the fighting front, where, after all, enemy fliers might make their appearance. Safety first!—for the sons of the Kaiser. Let the 'common people' die for the Fatherland."

strength in the West. Various estimates agree remarkably in placing it at about 190 divisions, or, allowing 12,000 men to the division, at about 2,300,000 men. Of these, 100 divisions were supposed to be concentrated against the British front. The attack of March 21 against the southern half of the British front, or a breadth of fifty-five miles, was delivered by forty divisions, according to the official British reports. By the evening of March 25, after five days of battle, the number of German divisions identified had risen to 'over seventy.' In the next two days five more divisions had been identified, bringing the number employed in the main attack from Monchy south to La Fère, to between seventy-five and eighty divisions.

"A second great German movement was begun on March 28, against Arras and Vimy. It was delivered by ten divisions, according to the official report of March 29. Two days later an unofficial observer, Mr. Philip Gibbs, writing with great detail, spoke of twenty divisions as being employed in the concentric attempt against Arras, seven divisions north of the Scarpe and thirteen south. Possibly, as regards the southern divisions, there may be an overlapping with the German divisions which fought the original battle of Monchy on March 21. At any rate, by the end of the eighth day of fighting the Germans had fed into the battle between Arras and Montdidier from eighty-five to ninety-five divisions. In the absence of distant reserves, which may have been hurried up after the first days of battle, it would appear that the Germans had not more than fifteen divisions to hold the British line north of Vimy and to keep up their attacks to the south, after March 29.

"Obviously, then, there must be a draining away of German divisions from the rest of the Western front to reenforce the battle between Noyon and Arras. But what is the German strength on the rest of the front? We return to our original figures. The entire German strength in the West was 190 divisions at the beginning of the battle. Ninety of these divisions have been used in the fighting on sixty-five miles of the original front. One hundred divisions at most, therefore, were left to hold the remaining 375 miles of front. In other words, having used nearly one-half their striking power on less than one-sixth of the entire front, the Germans have a little more than half of their divisions to cover five-sixths of the entire front. The German striking power along the front not now engaged is only one-fifth of what they have developed in the present battle."

Turning to the numerical strength of the Allies on the Western front, the *Evening Post* expert finds a sharp conflict of testimony:

"On one side is the steady contention of the most persistent critic of the British War Cabinet, namely, Colonel Repington. On January 24, or two months before the outbreak of the present battle, Colonel Repington asserted that the Germans had 165 divisions in the West, and that this was more than the Allies had, excluding Italy. If the Germans with 165 divisions outnumbered the Allies, then two months later with 190 divisions they must have been in a still stronger preponderance. Yet on March 7, when the German strength must have been at least 180 divisions, Bonar Law declared in the House of Commons: 'This we know, that taking into account the whole of the Allied front, from the Channel to the Adriatic, including all that can be brought against that part by the Central Powers, the number of men must remain in our favor.'"

THE PRESIDENT AND TOM MOONEY

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INTERVENTION in the Mooney case may be "impertinence" in the opinion of some Californians, but the mere fact that he acted is proof to the Newark *News* that "something more is at stake than one man's life." The President ordered an investigation of the case by the Federal Mediation Commission, and later personally asked Governor Stephens to extend executive clemency to Tom Mooney, because, as the Sacramento *Union* understands, the charge that class feeling deprived a workingman of justice has been circulated throughout the warring nations, and has exerted a serious influence upon the progress of the war. In the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Selig Schulberg, of the International Workers' Defense League, recounts how the Mooney case has widened out. "The American Federation of Labor, at its annual convention in Buffalo, questioned the sincerity of the prosecution, condemned the trial of Mooney, and urged that he be accorded a retrial," and every State convention of labor that has exprest an opinion takes the same position. Russian sailors landed in Pacific ports and asked about "Muni." According to Mr. Schulberg, they reported that enemies of the United States used the case to attack the sincerity of our fight "for democracy," and to poison the minds of radicals and workers against our Government; they told how German papers reprinted the Mooney story and used it to keep German workers in line.

As President Wilson's own judgment of the Mooney case is doubtless based largely upon the conclusions of the Commission, we here repeat its story of the case in brief:

> During the San Francisco preparedness parade of July 22, 1916, several persons were killed by a bomb-explosion. Thomas J. Mooney, his wife, Warren K. Billings, Israel Weinberg, and Edward D. Nolan were arrested. Mooney was a well-known labor radical, who believed in "direct action," and has associated with anarchists. He had once been acquitted on a charge of attempted dynamiting. "Just as Mooney symbolized labor for all the bitter opponents of labor, so he came to symbolize labor, irrespective of his personal merits, in the minds of workers and their sympathizers," and the Mooney case soon "resolved itself into a new aspect of the old industrial feud." Billings was convicted and sentenced to life-imprisonment. Mooney was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. Mrs. Mooney and Weinberg were later acquitted. Nolan has not been tried. A witness named Oxman had given the most damaging testimony against Mooney, but after Mooney's conviction certain letters came to light, revealing "an attempt by Oxman to suborn perjury in corroboration of vital testimony which he was to give and which he did give against Mooney." "When Oxman was discredited the verdict against Mooney was discredited." The trial-judge and the attorney-general of the State joined in a demand for a retrial. The higher courts, however, have declared the verdict technically correct and any relief must now come through executive action of the Governor of California.
>
> The "liberal sentiment" of Russia and of the United States was aroused because the circumstances of Mooney's prosecution led to the belief that the instruments of criminal justice were "made use of against labor by its enemies in an industrial conflict." The feeling of disquietude aroused by the case must be heeded, we are told, "for if unchecked, it impairs the faith that our democracy protects the lowliest and even the unworthy against false accusations."

The radical and labor press naturally have made the most of the conclusions reached by the Commission and have been carrying on an active campaign for the release of Mooney. The Socialist *New Appeal* (Girard, Kan.), for instance, asks if the California courts are deliberately going to "create class warfare when the brawn and sinew of the nation are building ships to combat the sea-vipers of the Central Powers?" Mooney's death, agrees the Detroit *News*, would mean that "the relations between labor and capital will be further complicated." Many editors call for another trial for Mooney simply because they believe that he was not convicted upon evidence which seems convincing to a fair mind. And this, the Newark *News* concludes, is why the case "has reechoed in the farthest corners of the earth; we owe it not merely to Mooney, not only to our own national institutions, but to the whole world that no man in America shall be denied the test of unquestionable justice."

On the other hand, the decision of California's court of last resort seems conclusive to many who argue that since the courts have spoken the Mooney verdict must now be accepted as just "until something specific arises" to prove it erroneous. The New York *Evening Sun*, believing the President to be influenced by the impression the execution of Mooney might make in Russia, wonders "what the impression on more than 100,000,000 Americans on the other hand would be if it came to be supposed that the course of justice in California had been warped by the most influential man in the country for political reasons."

In California, District-Attorney Fickert, who prosecuted Mooney, has issued a signed statement declaring that the Mediation Commission did not hear the prosecution's side of the case, and that "if any investigation was made at all it was confined entirely to the defense." The conservative San Francisco *Argonaut* does not see what the United States Government has to do with the case, and says "its attempt to mix in it is an obvious intrusion and an impertinence, and it should be treated as such." The conservative Los Angeles *Times* recognizes that the exigencies of war must be considered, but concludes that "freeing convicted murderers in order to placate anarchists and captious laborite-leaders is carrying even the exigencies of war too far." Just as the radical press have called the case against Mooney a "frame-up," so *The Times* calls the perjury accusations against the witness Oxman a "frame-up," and asks: "Is Sam Gompers to run this country—railroads, wheels of justice, and all?"

START OF THE 1918 POLITICAL DRIVE

HIS NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY in 1920 by the New York *Tribune* gives a new significance to ex-President Roosevelt's speech at Portland, Me., on March 28, before the Republican State Convention, when, according to a correspondent of that journal, he "bitterly arraigned the Wilson Administration as inefficient, but urged every American to sustain the Government in its great task of fighting the war through to a victorious finish." *The Tribune* calls him "the leader of Americanism" and "the only man who can restore the party's prestige and make it again an instrument of militant Americanism." But some editors condemn the ex-President for assailing the Administration and, with the Congressional elections eight months away, remark that for all his undoubted patriotism, Colonel Roosevelt has always been alert to the political temper of the American people. In some quarters it is noted as a political coincidence that the day before his Portland speech there broke out in the Senate the "biggest partizan breach between Democrats and Republicans" since the war began; and we are told by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* that while American troops are mobilizing as reserves to furnish the British and French with the additional man-power that may mean a turning-point in an emergency, "on Capitol Hill the great majority are engaged in political tasks all-important to them in the Congressional elections." However diverse opinion may be on Colonel Roosevelt's utterances, it is not overlooked that they were formally prepared while he was in hospital, and that three weeks after an illness so grave that there were rumors even of his death, he looms on the political horizon as the livest man in the country. The *Tribune's* correspondent reports that he spoke for three hours in a voice that was not too vehement, but that reached all of the four thousand auditors, and that he never once "slowed down." A widely quoted passage of his speech defines the war and the duties of Americans of all political affiliations. He said:

> "This is the people's war. It is not the President's war. It is not Congress's war. It is the war of the people of the United

States for the honor and welfare of America and of mankind. It is the bounden duty of the Republican party to support every public servant, from the President down, in so far as he does good and efficient work in waging the war or helping wage the war, and to oppose him exactly to the extent of his failure to do such work.

"It is the duty of the Republican party to stand like a rock against inefficiency, incompetence, hesitation, and delay no less than against any lukewarmness in serving the common cause of ourselves and our Allies. . . . . . .

"There is but one way to get a righteous and lasting peace, and that is to beat Germany to her knees. Let us refuse to go into a joint debate on peace with the Potsdam people. Let us take our stand on that part of the President's speech of December in which he said: 'This intolerable thing, this menace of combined intrigue and force, which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crusht'; and let us forget the peace parleyings of February, for these were inconsistent with the words just quoted. . . . . . .

"Not in all our history has any political party, when in opposition, shown as fine, as whole-hearted, and as completely disinterested patriotism as has been shown by the Republican party, especially by its representatives in the Senate and Congress of the United States during the year and two months now closing."

Colonel Roosevelt also said that if we had begun seriously to fight even last September, "Russia would probably not have been broken, and victory would now be in sight." Von Hindenburg and von Tirpitz were reported as saying at the beginning that for eighteen months we would be a negligible factor in the war, and in the fourteen months that have since gone by "the facts have borne out the prophecy." He continued:

"We have been able to prepare at all during the year and a quarter that has passed only because England and France protected us with their ships and with the bodies of their brave sons.

"Even yet our men at the front form but a tiny fraction of the Allies' Army; and even this tiny fraction can serve at the front at all only because our hard-prest allies give us the weapons of war without which we could not wage war at all. With our immense wealth and individual energy I believe that in spite of governmental blundering we shall soon get into better position. But hitherto, for nearly a year and a quarter, this has been our position. It is an ignoble position. No true American can be content to have us hold such a position and least of all can he be content to have us attempt to cover it by untruthful boasting.

"Our failure has been due in part to grave incompetence since Germany forced us into war. But primarily it is due to our utter folly in failing to prepare during the preceding two and a half years, when the warning was written across the whole horizon in letters of blood and of fire.

"Our first business now is to put through the war, and therefore to speed up the war. Make our effort in ships, men, guns, airplanes felt abroad at the earliest possible moment."

Among other striking points in Colonel Roosevelt's speech, which, according to *The Tribune*, presents a program of construction and reconstruction, are mentioned the following:

"It is a shame and a disgrace not to treat Americans of German blood precisely as all other Americans are treated.

"There should be but one language in this country—the English language.

"Had we done our plain duty (in preparing) we probably would not have had to go to war at all.

"Let us prepare for a three years' war, with an Army of 5,000,000 men.

"Manhood suffrage should be based on manhood service.

"Price-fixing by the Government has worked nothing but mischief.

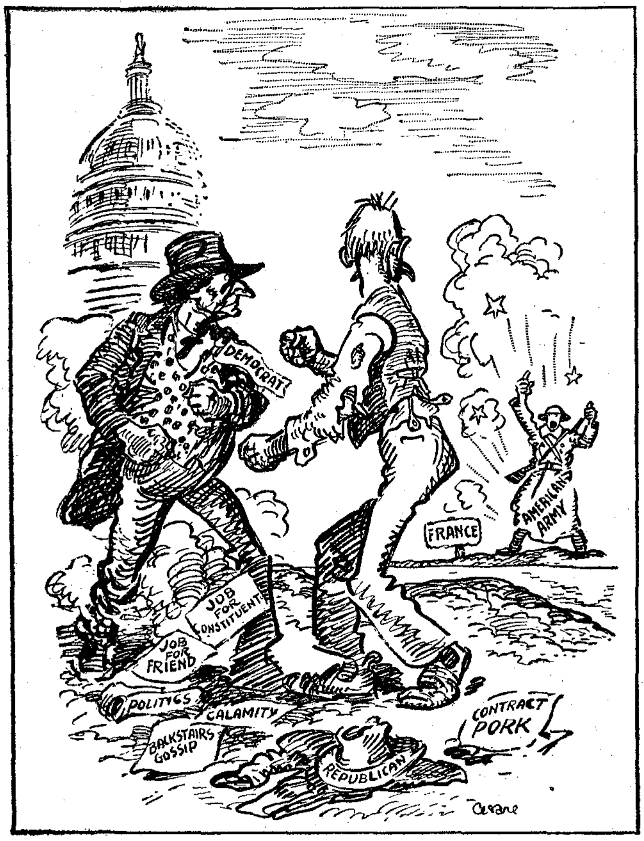
"Everything should be done to aid the farmers.

"Universal military training for all men between nineteen and twenty-one.

"Some of the most important divisions of the executive branch of the Government continue chemically pure of efficient organization."

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) considers the speech "strengthened throughout by the constructive suggestions with which the Colonel has been careful to supplement his criticism," and adds that "by putting the whole truth bluntly he has not spared our feelings but he has served the cause." The New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.) affirms Colonel Roosevelt to be unquestionably right in stating that it is by shooting rather than shouting at Germany that the war is to be won, yet it thinks that he does a great public service by raising his voice to urge preparations on the theory that the war "will not be short."

Among journals that disapprove of the Portland speech is the Newark *News* (Ind.), which quotes the Colonel's remark that there have been "very grave faults and delays in governmental work" which were "not due to the action of Congress; and the action of the Republicans in Congress was consistently designed to correct them and was sometimes successful in securing at least their partial correction." Of this *The News* remarks:



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"HEY! COME OVER HERE AND FIGHT!"

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post*.

"'Not due to Congress!' Well, to get right down to the present, who or what is it, if not Congress, that is holding up the war-legislation so urgently needed, including the bill extending the Selective-Service Act to youths who have become of age since June 5, 1917? Who is it that has refused to cut the red tape and remove the technical bandages that have been tying the Administration's hands? . . . . . .

"Who held up the Crowder bills, giving the Government the right to prorate the draft among the States on the basis of the selectives in Class 1? Who held up Hoover? Who held up the finance, war-revenue, and Federal railroad-control bills? Who delayed the Labor Department's housing bill for munition-workers? The list can be lengthened *ad lib.*, *ad nauseam.*

"And the Republicans in Congress! What about the 102 who voted against tabling the McLemore resolution? What about the twelve who stood for the Gore resolution, and the nine who didn't vote on that disloyal measure?"

But once he got political burdens off his chest, *The News* continues, Colonel Roosevelt seconded very effectively President Wilson's resolutions concerning the war. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) reminds us that war "involves a continual process of trying officials and kicking them out if they don't conduce to victory." It adds that if Colonel Roosevelt's criticisms are "sometimes hasty and violent, his principle is irrefragable," and declares its pleasure in finding him "as hearty, emphatic, and vigorous as ever."

LABOR AND CAPITAL BURY THE HATCHET

THE WAR-ALLIANCE between capital and labor will save this country from the setbacks other belligerents have suffered through labor disputes, according to various observers who note the agreement between five representatives of labor and five representatives of capital that there shall be no strikes or lockouts during the war and that production shall be kept at a maximum. More sanguine comment predicts that the new plan not only assures industrial peace during the war, but the end of the perennial conflict between capital and labor. The commission, on which ex-President Taft and Mr. Frank L. Walsh were representatives of the public, was mentioned in THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 16 when negotiations began. Further provisions of the program, Washington dispatches inform us, assure the right of workers to organize in unions and to bargain collectively and the right of employers to organize in groups and bargain collectively. Workers may not be discharged for legitimate union activities, but they must not coerce persons to join their organizations or employers to deal with them. Where the union shop exists it will continue and the "closed" shop shall remain "closed." We read also that women are to have men's pay for men's work, and that the wage for all is to be a "living wage" for the basic eight-hour day in all cases where law requires it. Safeguards for the health and protection of workers shall not be relaxed. For the mediation of any controversy between employer and employee we shall have a National War-Labor Board made up as was the board that prepared the program, and in addition there will be local boards in industrial centers to deal with local disputes. In case a voluntary settlement can not be brought about, an umpire will be appointed whose decision shall be final. The umpire is to be selected either by the unanimous vote of the National War-Labor Board or drawn by lot from a list of ten persons to be nominated by the President of the United States. This war arrangement represents as great a gain in a social way as it does in a military way, according to the New York *Globe*, which calls it "the Magna Carta of labor," and adds:

> "Here is a treaty of peace in itself worth what the war has cost—the realization of the dream of labor since it became self-conscious. It is to be taken for granted that, like daylight-saving, that which has begun in war-time will continue in peace-time. . . . . . .
>
> "All the countries at war have been troubled by labor disputes. Unless there is a breach of faith we are not to have them. At a low estimate the industrial power of the country has been increased 10 per cent.'

The New York *Journal of Commerce* and other papers also think that while this is only a war-labor program it is in several respects "based upon general principles applicable at all times." But sound as these principles are, remarks the New York *World*, they are less important than the provision against strikes and lockouts, the continuance of the open shop, the maximum of production of all war-industries, and the discontinuance of all methods intended to delay or limit production, for "that is the way to win the war!" While the concurrence of the ten commissioners in the resolve that there shall be no strike or lockout is of supreme importance and contributes to our national strength, still the New York *Sun* thinks that "the effectiveness of such a compact as this rests ultimately on the good faith of the subscribers." Similarly the New York *Times* remarks of the agreement:

> "The meaning is plain enough if interpreted reasonably, but controversy will be easy if the industrial war is preferred to the war on the Hun. The work of the new mediators is cut out from the beginning, and the question is whether the leaders on both sides can control their followers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

HISTORY may call this Germany's Suicide Battle.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

OF Russia's 180,000,000 people about 500 have formally agreed to accept the German terms.—*Chicago Daily News.*

WHERE would the Kaiser's sons go if the Allies should invent a gun with a range of 74 miles?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WE should feel more concerned over Switzerland's grain-supply if Switzerland were not such a week-end resort for affluent Germans who have found conditions irksome in their own country.—*Kansas City Star.*

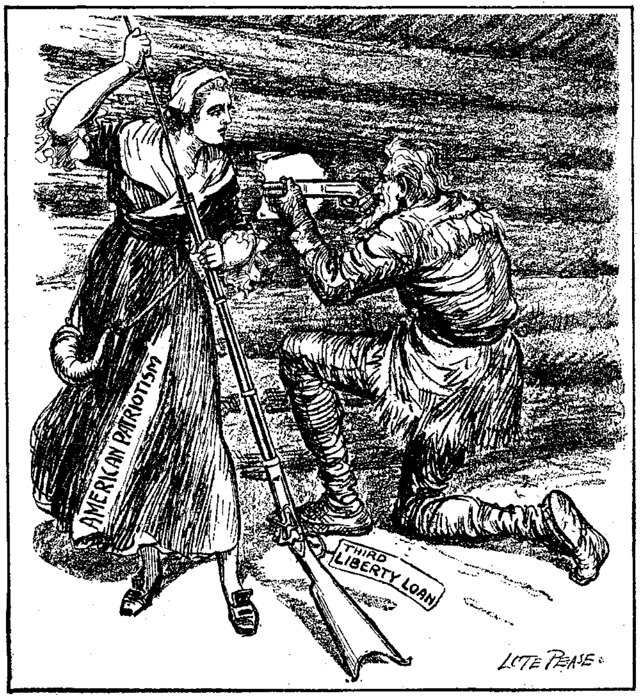
So long as a tenor's income tax is as large as the gross salary of the President of the United States, grand-opera deficits will continue.—*Kansas City Star.*

CAPT. ARCHIE ROOSEVELT was given a resounding kiss on both sides by the general who decorated him. Sounds funny to read of a Roosevelt turning the other cheek.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

IT seems easy to abolish German-made aviation-goggles, but when it comes to the editorial eye-glasses it is harder to detect the Hun trade-mark or to correct the distorted view-point. —*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IT now begins to appear that the Kaiser's six sons are being conserved for the purpose of filling the two-by-four, made-in-Germany thrones which the Kaiser expects to create.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ANYHOW, the war has made an end of the complaint that all the professions are overcrowded and justified the sometimes dubious assurance that "there's always room at the front."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*



"RELOAD!"

—Pease in the Newark *News.*

THE Kaiser knows enough to claim the victory before all the returns are in.—*Philadelphia Record.*

PLAN to save 100,000 babies—Newspaper head-line. Very simple; lick the Germans.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

ENGLISH is good enough these days to say anything patriotic in: and nothing else needs be said.—*Chicago Daily News.*

MAYBE Germany is closing the Dutch, Danish, and Swiss doors because of the draft from America.—*New York Evening Sun.*

SWITZERLAND has bought 300,000 gas-masks in eloquent answer to Germany's latest assurance that it will respect Swiss neutrality.—*Boston Herald.*

"EVERY man is born a German before he becomes a Christian," a Berlin professor said to Professor Schofield, of Harvard. And that is as far as most of them get.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"ONE advantage that comes of the war," says a commentator on fashions, "is that nowadays you can wear almost anything." Yes, provided you can get it. — *New York Morning Telegraph.*

THE Dutch editors say they will resent the seizure of the Dutch ships in a dignified manner. That means that they will not call out the Army to repel the paymaster when he comes.—*Dallas News.*

"GOD has been with us," says the Kaiser, using in his latest speech the customary formula implying that the Creator of the universe is a kind of military attaché to the German Army. Doubtless Pharaoh was under the same impression when the waters of the Red Sea opened and permitted his army to pursue the fleeing Israelites.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

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HOW THEY RETREAT IN FRANCE. GRENADES FOR THE FOE.

MAKING THE BALTIC A GERMAN LAKE

THE MENACE TO SWEDEN which Germany so pointedly made when she occupied the Aland Islands is exciting no little apprehension not only in the Swedish press, but also in that of the other two Scandinavian countries. The Scandinavian newspapers of all shades of opinion now see that Germany is determined to make the Baltic a German possession, from which she will exclude all non-German shipping. The situation is conveniently summarized for us in the London *Daily Chronicle*, which, discussing the Baltic problem, says:

"In pursuance of their plan to convert that sea into a German lake, they have seized the Aland Islands, which lie between Sweden and Finland, and are the key to the Gulf of Bothnia. The situation of these islands, which were Russian territory, renders them a menace to Stockholm; and the Swedes have always been jealous of their being fortified. When recent events detached Finland from Russia, the future of the Alands gave much natural anxiety to Sweden. As they were a prey to revolutionary outrages and famine, she dispatched an expedition there for the humanitarian purpose of safeguarding order and feeding the hungry.

"Germany has not taken long to show how, in her opinion, this and other Baltic questions should be settled. A great German fleet has occupied the islands, preceded by a note to Sweden, explaining that they were needed as a base for German operations in Finland. The note declares, of course, that the need is quite temporary, that Sweden's 'humane task' will not be interfered with, and that Germany has no territorial interest in the islands. But the Swedes are a shrewd people, and by this time they must realize, like the rest of us, what such German scraps of paper are worth. The fact that the islands are being occupied in order to carry out what is virtually a German conquest of Finland, can scarcely add sweetness to the pill which they are invited to swallow."

The *Chronicle's* attitude toward Sweden in the awkward situation in which that country now finds herself reminds us of Cardinal Newman's famous remark, "There is something not altogether displeasing to us in the misfortunes even of our best friends," for *The Chronicle* can not refrain from a quiet chuckle at the way Germany has repaid Sweden's somewhat over-friendly neutrality. It remarks:

"The danger is too obvious to need pointing out; the Swedes can see it for themselves; the surprizing thing is that they did not see it before. Sweden's neutrality in this war has more than once been strained very hard in the last three and one-half years—not against Germany, but against us. When, for instance, she took the amazing course of completing within Swedish territorial waters the German mine-barrier across the outlet of the Baltic, she surely followed as suicidal a path as ever a nation chose; for she was actually aiding and abetting the 'German-lake' theory of the Baltic, which is her peril, and deliberately cutting herself off from intercourse with the outer non-Baltic world, whose friendship and trade could alone prevent her from being stifled.

"It would be affectation to pretend that British opinion has not been deeply hurt by the display, in this and other instances, of marked hostility from a quarter whence we expected and deserved nothing but friendly feeling. Nevertheless we continue to wish the Swedes well."

Turning to the Swedish papers themselves, we find the government organ, the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter*, thus commenting on the occupation of the Aland Islands:

"It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that the complication which has arisen is a very unpleasant one. Even with the best will in the world, both on the part of Germany and Sweden, difficulties may arise when two Powers have to solve different problems in so limited a territory. No help from Germany was needed to maintain order in the Aland Islands. That was a matter for the Swedish guard, in conformity with the wishes of the population. In Berlin they thought otherwise. All the Swedes have to do is to keep cool."

Infuriated because the Swedish Government has "taken it lying down," the Stockholm *Aftonbladet* says:

"What has happened causes no surprize. It is a natural consequence of the timid policy of our Government in regard to the whole Finnish situation. Is it possible for us to-day to retrieve our omissions after Germany's interference? This problem absolutely must be solved in such a manner as will correspond with the honor, right, and advantage of Sweden."

The Germans appear to recognize that they have pretty thoroughly alienated Swedish sympathy, for we find the Bremen *Weser Zeitung* remarking:

"It has been evident for some time past from the Swedish newspapers that the pro-Germanism which has existed in Sweden during the war has, owing to the turn of events in Russia, changed—at least as regards a part of the population—to a scarcely disguised ill will. Russia has ceased to be a danger for Sweden, while Germany has acquired an unprecedented increase of power, especially in the Baltic districts. From this it may be deduced that Sweden's love for Germany was only a form of her hatred of Russia."

QUEBEC RIOTS—The smoldering hostility to conscription throughout French Canada burst into flame in the city of Quebec, which has been indulging in a series of riots. For three days, the Montreal *Star* tells us, the mob did as it pleased until the Mayor, finally roused, read the Riot Act and called out the militia. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, more than suggested the mayor's sympathy with the rioters when he sent this scathing telegram, quoted by the Ottawa *Citizen:*

> "The press accounts of yesterday's disturbance in your city, during which Federal officers were obstructed in their duty and seriously assaulted, indicate that the attitude of the municipal authorities was passive, and that no real effort was made by the civic authorities to prevent the assault or put down the disturbances. I feel it my duty respectfully to request from you, as chief magistrate of the city, an account by telegraph of what took place."

According to the Montreal *Star*, over $60,000 worth of property was destroyed, the annex to the Auditorium Theater—where the conscription authorities had their records—was burned, and two newspaper offices were raided and their plants damaged—one English paper, *The Chronicle*, and one French, *L'Evénement*. A Montreal dispatch tells us what lies at the root of the matter:

> "There is a large section of the population of Quebec City that is not only hostile to conscription, but also is antagonistic to French Canada taking any part in the war. These objectors have resorted to all sorts of trickery in order to evade conscription. It is known that the Military Service Act has not been operated in Quebec City, or anywhere else in Quebec Province, not excepting Montreal, with the same rigor that has attended its enforcement throughout Ontario and the West. The result of this is that thousands of young men liable for service throughout Ontario and the prairie provinces are already in khaki, while the quota from Quebec Province has not yet reached one-tenth of what it ought to be."

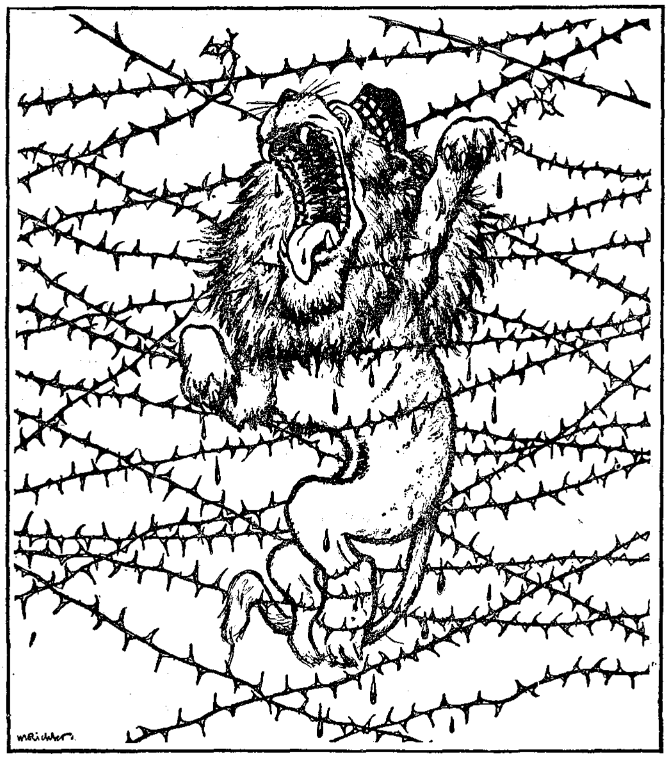
FOOD IN FRANCE

THE CHERISHED DAINTIES of the Frenchman have been ruthlessly snatched away from him. No longer can he take his wonted piece of delicious pastry in the middle of the afternoon nor indulge in that curious meal that he used to call in English "le five-o'clock." The French papers, with their characteristic stoicism, have not a word to say on the subject, and it is from the Paris correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* that we learn of the situation there. He writes:

> "France is entering on a new stage of the ever-changing food-problem; and the fresh restrictions which have been imposed have the effect of lopping off all the little luxurious superfluities which French people enjoy. The death-knell of pastries and biscuits of all kinds has at last been rung. They have fought hard for existence. When the use of flour was forbidden for their manufacture one discovered ingenious substitutes—rice-flour, potato-flour, and sometimes maize—often crisp fried potatoes. But now they are really doomed, along with ices, preserved fruits, and all that made the 'five-o'clock' possible. Milk can not be served in any public place after nine o'clock in the morning.
>
> "As for bonbons of all kinds and chocolates, they, too, ar[illegible] banned. The fiat is final and flat. Sandwiches are a thing [illegible] the past. One can only eat between certain fixt hours—eleve[illegible] o'clock to 2:30 for *déjeuner*, and after 6:30 for dinner.
>
> "Moreover, in the restaurants butter and cream and s[illegible] cheeses may not be served. The menu is limited to four dis[illegible] in any circumstances. The amount of bread that may b[illegible] consumed at a meal is 100 grams (3½ ounces)."

Long after we had introduced wheatless days, we are told, t[illegible] pastry cooks of Paris displayed windowfuls of delicious past[illegible] tho outside the capital not a "cooky" could be found. This was done with the approval of the Government as a sign to all the world that the French spirit was still keeping up, a sort of translation into sugar and pastry of Pétain's famous "They shall not pass." To-day the world is convinced of the spirit of France, and this recondite camouflage is no longer necessary. The next step is at hand:

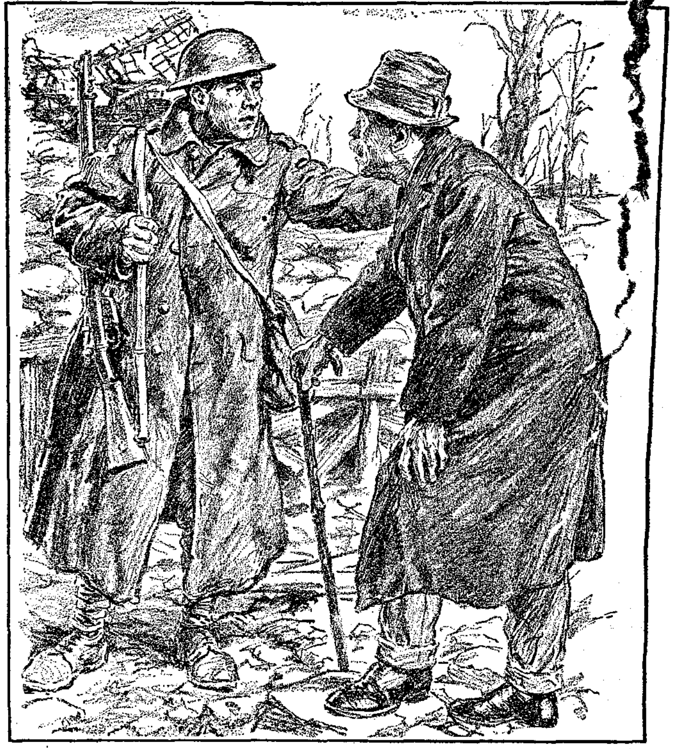
> "A new and general food-card is soon to come into force—



IN THE WEST.

What we have done to the British Lion.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).



THE HOME FRONT.

CIVILIAN (on a visit to the trenches)—"Well, are we going to win this war?"

TOMMY—"Just now, mate, that depends on you more than it does on me."

—*Punch* (London).

THE FALSE AND THE TRUE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

one which will comprise all articles now rationed or that may be rationed in the future. At present one always seems to have some form or other to fill up. The omnibus-card—which will be good for a year—will be divided into monthly compartments horizontally, and these will be divided into a dozen squares by perpendicular lines representing the different commodities. The card will be individual. The method adopted will be to exchange these slips each month for a sheet of tickets for each article that may be rationed."

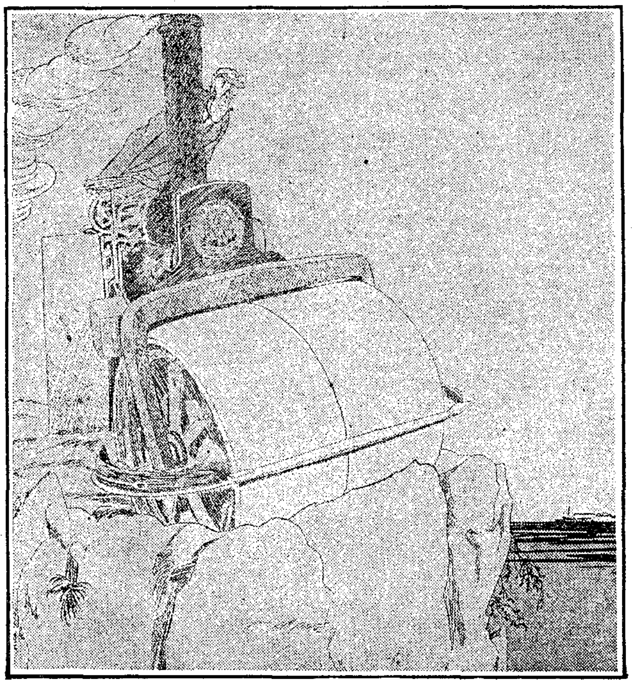
France, it appears, is not in anything like the plight that Britain is. The food is there—the only difficulty is the prices; and tho these sound exorbitant to French ears, they do not look so very large to American eyes:

"At present it is not true to say that France is in straits. The prices of food are very dear. They are at least double those of pre-war-days, and in some cases three and four and five times as high. But if one has the money it is easy to find the goods. Meat, for instance, is dearer than in England, but it is also more plentiful. For 72 cents a pound one can have a good cut of beef; veal runs dearer—perhaps 16 to 18 cents a pound more; while mutton is a few pence cheaper.

"A rabbit can not be obtained for less than a dollar, while a chicken at the cheapest is $2.25. Fish is very scarce. A herring which would be sold at a sou three years ago is now 8 cents or more; while cod sells at 60 cents a pound.

"Vegetables are correspondingly dear. New potatoes fetch 12 cents a pound and old potatoes 4 to 5 cents. A cauliflower can be bought for a franc.

"Eggs are now getting cheaper. They were up to 10 cents each, but now fair-sized eggs may be had for 6 cents. Milk is (roughly) 14 cents a quart, and bread (of which one is allowed eleven ounces a day) 18 cents a quartern loaf. Decent tea can not be obtained for less than $1.50 a pound, while coffee (which, curiously, has never risen in price) is 60 cents a pound. Sugar works out at 17 cents a pound, and one is allowed to consume just over a pound a month. Figs, largely used to sweeten puddings, cost 30 cents a pound."



WILSON'S DILEMMA.

"I have made a fine steam-roller, but I can't get it overseas."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

While the fashionable restaurants of Paris, famous the world over for their good cooking, are still open only millionaires, they say, can frequent them, but the surprizing thing is that from all accounts they seem to be doing a "land-office business," despite their prices. On the other hand, these amazingly cheap and good restaurants where one could get the typical French *bourgeois* dinner have not, as yet, disappeared. They can still be found tucked away in odd corners and particularly on the south of the Seine, so there is hope for modest purses:

"The astonishing thing to those who love occasionally to dine in the cheaper restaurants of Paris is that they have managed somehow to keep down their prices. True, the dinner costs more than before the war, but in the poor artistic quarters, in those clean little rooms that are a feature of Parisian life, the artist of humble purse can still be found taking a repast at thirty-five cents. The portion of meat may be exiguous, but there is a plentiful supply of sauce, and somehow, by the mysterious devices of the culinary art, the appetite is satisfied. The fashionable restaurants, of course, are very much dearer, and indeed there are many places where the man of moderate means could once dine which are now impossible to any one who is not a rich *rentier* or a munition-profiteer or—a British or American officer making the most of his Paris leave without unduly counting the cost."

AMERICA'S "DESIGNS" UPON SIBERIA

THE YELLOW-PERIL SCARE which affrights the Hearst papers is having a reflex action upon some of the Japanese press, which are gravely assuring their readers that an "American menace" not only exists, but constitutes a serious danger to Japan. The influential Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* has adopted this theory and points to American reluctance to let Japan intervene in Siberia as a proof of it. As this journal sees it, we are reluctant to see Japan go into Siberia mainly, if not solely, because we are anxious to promote our own interests in that country. If this is not the reason, why, asks the editor, does not America accept the Japanese interpretation of the Siberian situation, especially when France and England have indorsed it?

Astonishing as such a question may seem, we are not surprized to have it put to us by the *Nichi-nichi*, for this paper has for the past several years been singularly critical about our policy and activities in the Far East. Perhaps we may view its attitude toward us as complacently as most Japanese would view Mr. Hearst's attitude toward them. But the way this Tokyo newspaper builds up its anti-American theory on this particular case is so interesting that we are tempted to give it more than a cursory notice. Says the editor:

"America is eager to gain a control of Vladivostok. We know that soon after the Romanof dynasty was overthrown last year the Americans in Harbin memorialized the Government at Washington, urging American occupation of that Far-Eastern port of Russia. One of the objects of the Root mission to Russia was to pave the way to that coveted end.

"A Senator at Washington recently intimated that America will be justified in extending her influence into Siberia, as the German advance across the Asiatic continent and toward the Pacific is destined to threaten the security of Alaska.

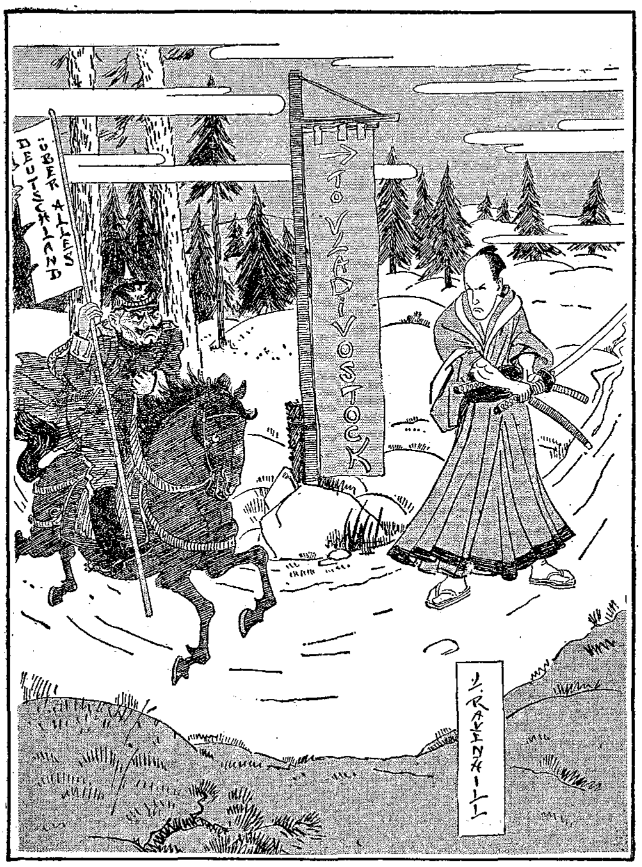
"It is significant—certainly it is not a coincidence—that American railway engineers, who had returned to Nagasaki from Russia, have recently left there for Vladivostok. It is more than probable that they have some important work to execute there. The arrival of the American war-ship *Brooklyn* is undoubtedly a part of a well-laid plan."

Other newspapers in Japan, tho not pleased with our delay in seconding Japan's Siberian move, do not indulge in such flights of imagination as are exhibited by the *Nichi-nichi*. The Tokyo *Jiji-shimpo*, whose editorial opinions are always characterized by sanity and moderation, agrees with its contemporaries in so far as it urges Japan's prompt action in Siberia, but asserts that President Wilson's hesitation in indorsing the Japanese proposal should be considered in the light in which the President himself views the situation. "In discussing this question," the *Jiji-shimpo* reminds us, "we have to consider not only the present condition in Siberia, but the future possibilities likely to result from the extension of German influence in eastern Siberia."

Most newspapers seem to be excited over the latest developments in the Siberian situation. The Tokyo *Hochi*, for instance, draws a fearful picture of the activities of the Germans in Siberia. We are told that the German prisoners there number more than 700,000, a majority of which are located east of the Lake Baikal. In the judgment of this journal:

> "It is more than likely that the most of these prisoners are at large, now that the Russian administration in Siberia has become less than nominal. These prisoners will soon be organized by German leaders and work for the advancement of the interests of the Fatherland. Siberia, in short, is already lost to Russia; it has become German territory."

Amid these exclamations of alarm and excitement two newspapers, the Tokyo *Kokumin* and the Osaka *Asahi*, voice a counsel of moderation and caution. The Osaka journal goes as far as to assert that those urging a prompt action in Siberia have their own ax to grind. We are told:



THE IMPERIAL BAGMAN'S JOY-RIDE.
—*Punch* (London).

> "The Entente Allies must be careful not to make enemies of the Bolsheviki. For that very reason we do not think it wise for Japan to take an immediate action at this stage of the Siberian situation. People are alarmed by rumors of German prisoners arming themselves in the interest of the Kaiser, but we have yet to see whether these rumors are well founded. If we must send an expedition to Siberia we can at least afford to wait till conditions in Siberia really warrant our intervention."

The Tokyo *Kokumin* expresses much the same view:

> "We believe with our contemporaries that the German war-prisoners have been freed and are being armed under the leadership of German officers. Yet it is still a question whether these Germans can accomplish much for the Kaiser, inasmuch as Germany is now putting forth all her energies in the European fields of war. At the same time we are fully aware of the gravity of the situation, and it would be wise for Japan to be fully prepared for any emergency that may at any moment arise in Siberia. Nevertheless, we must not forget to take America and England into our confidence and to secure their full approval before we take any important step with regard to Russia."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives the German view:

> "The proposed Japanese step has nothing to do with military action against the Central Powers. On the one hand, the dispatch of a Japanese Army to the Eastern front is technically almost impossible, while, on the other, Japan has not the slightest interest there. Japan's policy is purely Japanese. She aims at predominance in the East and the Japanization of China and Siberia."

GERMANY'S PRIZE LIE

THE FRANTIC ANXIETY shown by the Germans to minimize the importance of America's intervention in the war is the best evidence of the fear they feel. The German papers are full of stories, possible and impossible, about what is happening in this country, and every effort is made to persuade the German people that America's adhesion to the Allied cause is but a half-hearted affair. It is, however, to the German-controlled press in neutral countries that we must turn for stories whose stupidity passes the comprehension of man. For example, the good people of Valencia, in Spain, are told by the local pro-German paper, *El Dia*, that America is on the point of revolution against the warlike clique which dominates the situation in Washington, and that the Army and Navy themselves are riddled with disaffection. The sublimest piece of imbecility, however, was the astounding discovery by the Germans that the American Navy mutinied last October, and the guileless Spaniard is treated with this exquisitely authentic account of what happened. *El Dia* starts out with a glaring head-line which runs "Sensational News! Important Rebellion in the North American Navy!" It then proceeds to treat its readers to this entrancing piece of imaginative writing:

> "Sensational news has reached us of a serious revolt which occurred about the middle of October in the North-American Navy on board several war-ships which arrived damaged at the port of Halifax after they had escorted a large number of transports going with American troops to France. The rebellion started on three Yankee battle-ships which came into Halifax flying the signal 'Rebellion on board.'
>
> "One of the ships raised the flag of a Vice-Admiral as a sign that the commander of the rebels, Commodore Dorswell, was inviting the naval authorities at Halifax to come on board, which they did quite unsuspectingly.
>
> "The battle-ships were awaiting with steam up. When the authorities arrived they were made prisoners by the mutineers who then proceeded to threaten the garrison of the forts unless they came over to their side. The forts were powerless to fire upon the rebellious ships, which were behind a rocky salient of the coast, so a group of officers were sent for a parley, but they too joined the rebels."

It is interesting to note that the writer of this ingenuous piece of fiction seems to imagine that Halifax is an American town garrisoned by American troops. Having proceeded to capture all the representatives of the Navy Department in a place where none exist, the mutineers started a pitched battle with the ships that remained loyal. *El Dia* goes cheerfully on:

> "In the meantime the battle-ships *Minnesota*, *Kansas*, and *South Carolina*, and the cruisers *Albany*, *Raleigh*, *Des Moines*, *Tacoma*, and *Chattanooga*—all of them boats of little military importance and slow speed with the exception of the first battle-ship mentioned—surrendered with loud cheers. When the battle-ships tried to line up for battle, the *Kansas* was hit by a 30.5 centimeter shell fired by the *North Dakota*, the flag-ship of the mutineers, whose commander had already been convicted in 1916 of insubordination and grave neglect of duty in connection with the first submarine campaign. When the crews of the other ships saw that the *Kansas* was out of commission, they joined the mutineers."

Apparently after this comic-opera battle the sailors became as mad as this story, for, we are told—

> "The sailors began to commit all kinds of depredations, and they continued for about four hours. They cut the steel cables which held sixteen partially constructed merchant vessels, sliding them into the water and sinking them at the entrance to the dikes, which were thus closed for several months. Thirty-eight other hulls, all of them well advanced in the process of construction, were sunk in the channel leading to the arsenals.
>
> "The Government, tho powerless to resist the mutineers, still controlled the censor, but despite all their efforts they could not prevent the news from reaching Europe, altho, as will be seen, it arrived somewhat late."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SURGICAL VIEW OF WOMAN'S FITNESS FOR WAR-WORK

IF WOMEN are to be forced into railway service by the demands of war, they will have to be "masculinized" to a certain extent. This is the conclusion of Dr. E. O'Neill Kane, who discusses the question in a recent pamphlet entitled "Women in Railway Service as Viewed from a Surgical Standpoint." Dr. Kane explains that he does not question woman's right to enter upon activities formerly confined to men, or her ability to fill such positions. He simply points out that her new work will necessitate certain changes in habit, costume, and preparatory training. These changes, he notes, are partly within the province of the railway surgeon, who must alter his prophylaxis, his operative procedures, and his after-treatment to fit the sex of the employee. In the first place, he says, the railway surgeon must seek as rapidly as possible to reconstruct, partially at least, to build up and masculinize women employees in order to range them on a par with men in the same vocations. He asserts:

"If we do not do this, not only will they enter upon their new duties more or less handicapped and inefficient, but they will lay themselves open to many accidental injuries which by suitable instruction and physical training might have been avoided. Therefore, I would suggest that women applying for work of the heavier sort be first examined for physical fitness much as are enlisted men for the Army, and that when accepted they be, like those in our training-camps, put under physical training and given instruction in hygiene for a sufficient period to bring their constitution and musculature up to the highest standard; their training to be somewhat like that pursued in a Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, with especial attention devoted to the trapeze-bar, rope-climbing, rings, etc., for the development of the upper extremities, and jumping and running to increase agility. Further, it should be incumbent upon their employers in every department to see that these women continue to carry on properly a standardized system of calisthenics, should their daily duties not in themselves prove sufficient.

"They should be obliged to conform to the same, or equally rational, regulations regarding clothing as men, both as a protection against the weather and in order to prevent their garments being caught in machinery, between cars, etc. They should be prevailed upon to cut their hair. Rings, bracelets, and necklaces, and other adornments which are liable to hamper freedom of motion or become entangled in running-gear, must be discarded. Corsets, high-heeled shoes, and similar irrational female eccentricities in apparel must be abandoned while on duty. Tea and coffee should be abstained from. Fortunately, the enervating influence of tobacco seldom proves a handicap to women.

"There should be some consideration given to the age-limit in women. There need not be any objection to girls as young as sixteen entering active service (they mature earlier than men), but healthy women after forty-five, on the other hand, usually lose vigor and have a tendency to obesity, an undue amount of adipose tissue being deposited about the abdomen and hips which it is difficult to remove except by such a protracted training as is impracticable. They are thus rendered too clumsy for active service where agility is required."

From the standpoint of the surgeon women would seem to have a great many points of superiority over men in some of the industrial fields which they are now entering. Dr. Kane, for instance, says that while "safety first" should be taught as carefully to women workers as to men, the women will really need it less, "as they are naturally prudent, and therefore less prone to injury." By such a course of physical training as the doctor outlines in the previously quoted paragraph, "together with the natural superior quickness of action and keener perception of women," railroad injuries, according to this authority, "will be found less frequent than where men are employed." But as, of course, they are bound to occur sometimes, surgeons ought to give a special study to the peculiar physical reactions of women to injuries and should consider just wherein the treatment of women should be different from that of men. Perhaps the gentler sex is better adapted to dangerous employment than we have generally been led to suppose, for this surgeon appears to think that cases of injury among women will give surgeons less trouble than those among men. As he says:

"Woman's anatomical framework is lighter of construction than that of men. Her bones, on the other hand, are somewhat denser and more elastic. So fractures do not occur as readily under equal strain; there is less tendency to comminution, and the open compound fracture is less likely to have been infected, as clothing and skin are usually much cleaner. Visceral injuries of all sorts are less apt to prove fatal, the suppleness or resiliency (the springy elasticity) of their viscera rendering their rupture less probable. The blood-vessels and heart of older subjects usually bear traumatism and strain better than in men of the same age because of their more near approach to normality, the tobacco and liquor habits being seldom met with as vascular degenerators."

Nerve injuries, Dr. Kane goes on to say, require no special mention save that the less bulky tissues of women make their repair easier. The question of shock, however, he considers a very serious one. Women bear pain better than men, but the appearance of tranquillity is often deceptive, because of their stoical submission to pain. On the whole, however, Dr. Kane believes that women are less often affected by shock than men, and to a lighter degree. They certainly endure tedious operative procedure of all sorts better. He goes on:

"Anesthesia under all anesthetics is more rapidly and quietly induced and more safely conducted with women, as a rule, than with men. It has been suggested that the more simple life led by women, their more temperate habits and freedom from tobacco and alcoholic addiction account for this. I believe, however, that there is some additional factor. It might be supposed that the tendency to hysterical manifestations correctly ascribed to many women would contrast most unfavorably, in the management of surgical cases, with the more phlegmatic masculine character. We must bear in mind, however, that but few, if any, truly hysterical women will undertake the class of labor under consideration. Such as do will soon fall out of the ranks through obvious incapacity. The surgeon will, therefore, have no more hysteria in the operating-room from these women than from men; but he must not overlook the greater impressibility of these more highly and delicately organized members of society, and should treat them more tenderly and also show due appreciative compassion for their injuries. Sympathy is not wasted upon suffering humanity in any case, but it is especially grateful to women and does much toward tiding them through their surgical ordeals; like fine china, they can not bear rough treatment well.

"In the after-treatment of surgical cases women are but little different from men, save that they are more exacting of attendants, more complaining (fault-finding, perhaps), and in less of a hurry to get out of bed. Yet their greater desire to get back to work and avoid losing their jobs is some offset to their natural love of ease and the little creature comforts afforded to a convalescent. . . . . . .

"After recovery, if disabilities prove permanent, it is gratifying to observe that women most readily and rapidly adapt themselves to the altered circumstances. This fact is greatly in their favor. They handle artificial limbs better than men do, tho they may complain more if they fail to get a good fit, and wear them longer without getting them out of order. If given some form of employment compatible with the crippling undergone they soon show themselves as useful members of society as if physically perfect, and cause their employers little further trouble if pettifogging attorneys can be eliminated."

WHY WE DRINK TEA

TEA-DRINKING seems to have originated in China; and the Chinese, according to Professor King, in his "Farmers of Forty Centuries," drank it first as a sanitary measure, having found that boiling their water saved them from typhoid and afterward adding tea-leaves to make the boiled water palatable. Dr. R. A. Gortner, of the University of Minnesota, writing in *Science* (New York, March 15), believes that this is not an exact description of what happened, but that the discovery of the efficacy of tea as a typhoid preventive came after its general adoption in China as a pleasing drink. Dr. Gortner quotes Professor King's book as follows to give his view of the matter. Says this author:

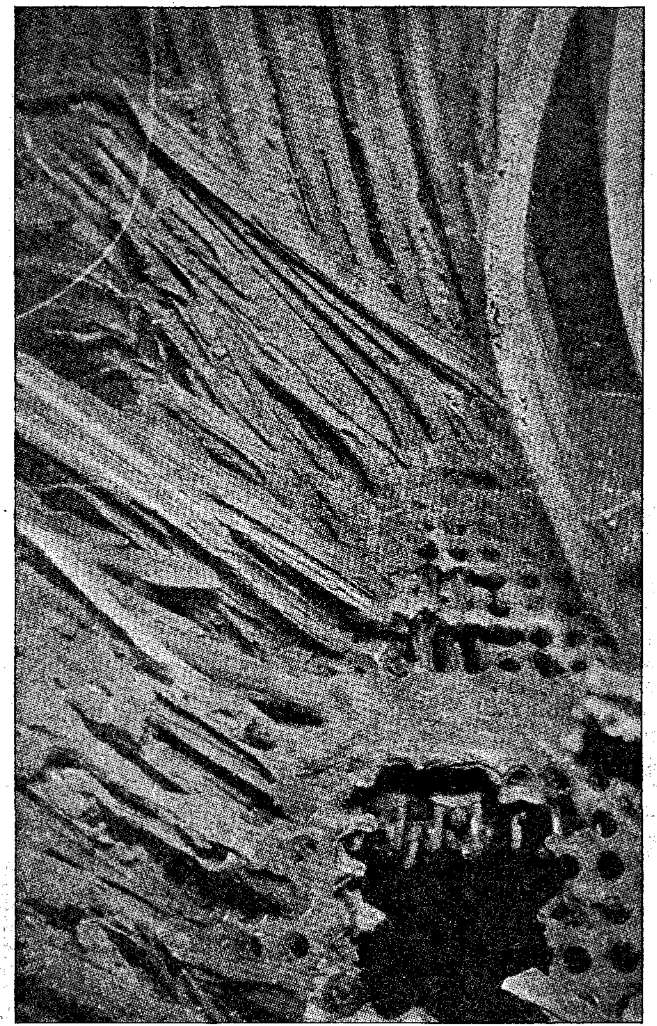
"Throughout these countries boiled water, as tea, is the universal drink, adopted no doubt as a preventive measure against typhoid fever and allied diseases. . . . The drinking of boiled water has been universally adopted in these countries as an individually available and thoroughly efficient safeguard against that class of deadly disease germs which it has been almost impossible to exclude from the drinking-water of any densely peopled country."

Upon which Dr. Gortner comments as follows:

"These statements would indicate the following sequence of events: (1) the pollution of the drinking-water, (2) disease arising from this pollution, (3) boiling of the drinking-water to prevent disease, (4) addition of tea-leaves to mask the insipid taste of the boiled water. While I have no doubt but that the first two items occurred in the order given, I have very grave doubts as to the sequence of the third and fourth items. It is extremely improbable that it was recognized centuries ago that typhoid fever, etc., were disseminated by pollution of the water-supply, especially inasmuch as there was no knowledge of microorganisms or of the rôle which they play in disease until the work of Pasteur (1857-1863).

"Undoubtedly disease with the Chinese, as with every other people, was early regarded as the act of demons or a visitation of the gods.

"To my mind, cause and effect were somewhat as follows: (1) The drinking-water was undoubtedly polluted, and typhoid, cholera, dysentery, etc., were endemic. (2) Certain families or clans found that a pleasing beverage could be made by steeping the leaves of the tea-plant in hot water with the result that they drank very little if any of the polluted waters without previously boiling it. (3) Their neighbors or neighboring communities observed that these families or clans who drank tea had relatively little disease as compared with the non-tea drinkers, and as a result the custom of tea-drinking spread throughout the land not because of the belief that boiled water prevented disease and tea-leaves modified the insipid taste of the boiled water, but because the infusion of the tea-leaves *per se* was looked upon as a medicine specific for the prevention of the prevalent diseases."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Marine Engineering," New York.

THE GERMANS DID THIS TO THE *POMMERN'S* BOILERS,

But electric welding made them as good as new.

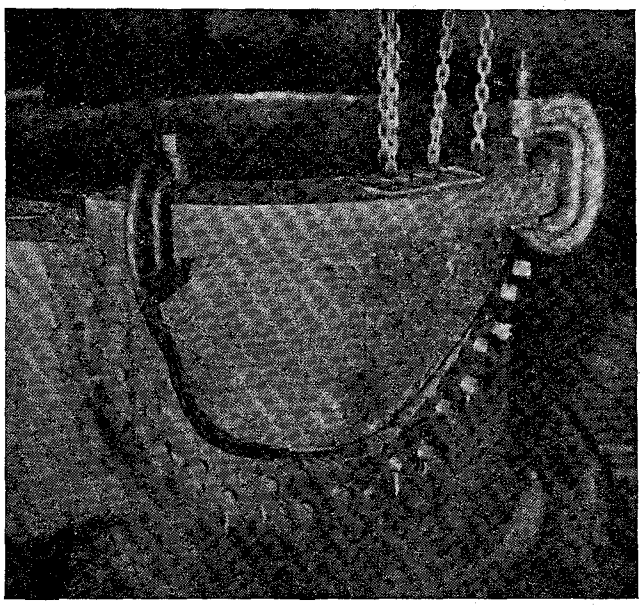
PEANUTS AS FOOD

NUTS MAY BE USED INSTEAD OF MEAT in the diet, and they are being so used more and more. They are rich in both protein and fat, which makes them comparable with flesh food. Meat is growing more costly, and we are learning more about nut-production, so that it is natural to anticipate a still greater use of nuts as meat substitutes. In these war-times, too, people are ready and willing to try all sorts of dietetic experiments that they would reject in the piping times of peace. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 23) calls attention to the fact, however, that the equivalence of two foods in calories is not always evidence that one can replace the other. There are other things to be taken into account — hence the importance of carefully investigating all proposed dietary innovations from various points of view. This, we are told, has recently been done in a most satisfactory way for the peanut, a food which has steadily grown in popularity so that it seems about to be transferred from the category of a delicacy to that of a more staple item in the diet. Says the writer:

"The peanut enters into the preparation of most of the vegetable 'meat substitutes' long warmly advocated by the vegetarians and now made more conspicuous by the governmental admonition to 'eat less meat'; and peanut 'butters' or 'pastes' are widely used. To-day the value of the peanut crop, which is divided between the production of the promising peanut-oil, peanut-cake for animal fodder, and roasted peanuts for human food, has begun to total many millions of dollars. At the University of Wisconsin, Daniels and Loughlin have demonstrated by feeding-experiments on animals that the peanut can supply adequate protein . . . in sufficient proportions for growth and reproduction. It also can furnish an abundance of the water-soluble vitamin. The food as used in the human dietary does not, however, yield the growth-promoting fat-soluble vitamin, which has come to be recognized as a remarkable constituent of butter fat and egg fat; nor are the inorganic constituents adequate in quality to supply sufficient calcium and certain elements. Of course, the peanut is not used as a sole source of nutrients for man; nevertheless, the delineation of its physiologic value enables one to define more intelligently the place which it can take in the ration. Daniels and Loughlin foresee an increasing usefulness for the peanut, now that its real value has been scientifically established. When we consider the broad areas, they say, which may be adapted for growing the crop, and the fact that our food-supply tends toward a wider use of the seeds of plants, it seems appropriate to expect that the peanut, when rightly supplemented, will form a staple article of the human dietary. Like the soy-bean, which has lately come into new prominence in American homes, the peanut needs only to have added suitable inorganic salts and the fat-soluble accessory to make it a complete food."

WELDING DAMAGED GERMAN SHIPS

WHEN GERMAN HANDS took German hammers and smashed the engines in the big German liners at Hoboken, the German mind did not expect the United States to make the necessary repairs before the end of the war. However, as everybody knows, these boats have for months been in the United States service, and some have made transatlantic trips in record time. Indeed, it seems that the repairs of machinery were completed before the vessels were fully overhauled and equipped as transports, so that the damage to the engines did not delay the use of our vessels in the slightest, for they were available as soon as if the Germans had not laid hands on the machinery at all. Besides, many of the damaged parts were strengthened and improved by the repairs. This success was due, we have been told, to a stroke of Yankee mechanical genius in the first use of electric welding on a large scale. The treatment of cast iron by this method was so little known that its employment in the present emergency was considered by many shipping experts a hazardous experiment. As Commander E. P. Jessop, U. S. N., tells the story in the March number of *International Marine Engineering* (New York):

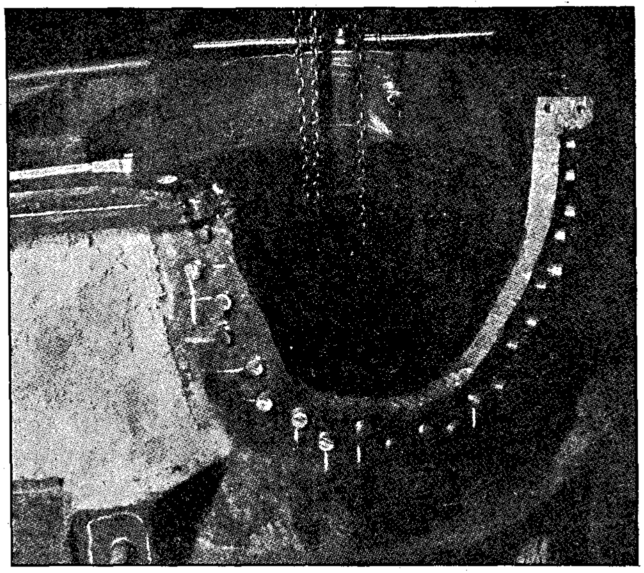


INSERT IN PLACE, READY FOR WELDING.

"All told, the principle of electric welding has been applied to fifteen ships in the port of New York. Of these ships, all are in commission and will probably be ready for service before this article appears in print."

"It was appreciated that the rapid repair of these vessels was of the greatest importance, and to that end the collector appointed a board of railway engineers to investigate the damage to the machinery to these vessels with a view to the use of electric welding where it could be done satisfactorily. This board, headed by the consulting engineer of the Erie Railroad, consisted of the electrical engineer of the New York Central, the mechanical superintendent of the Erie, one general foreman from the Erie, and one general foreman from the New York Central. The railroad engineers were probably the only ones in this country who had made any extensive successful use of electric welding in connection with cast iron.

"The Shipping Board had also appointed a board of engineers to inspect these vessels. The inspections by these two boards were made at the same time, altho the boards worked separately. The report of the board of engineers for the Shipping Board recommended the renewal of all cylinders which were badly damaged. These recommendations were made without any idea of the use of electrical or other methods of welding, and were therefore not of any use as to time and cost if welding processes were applied. The report of the electric welders committee was unanimous in stating that all damaged cylinders could be reclaimed.

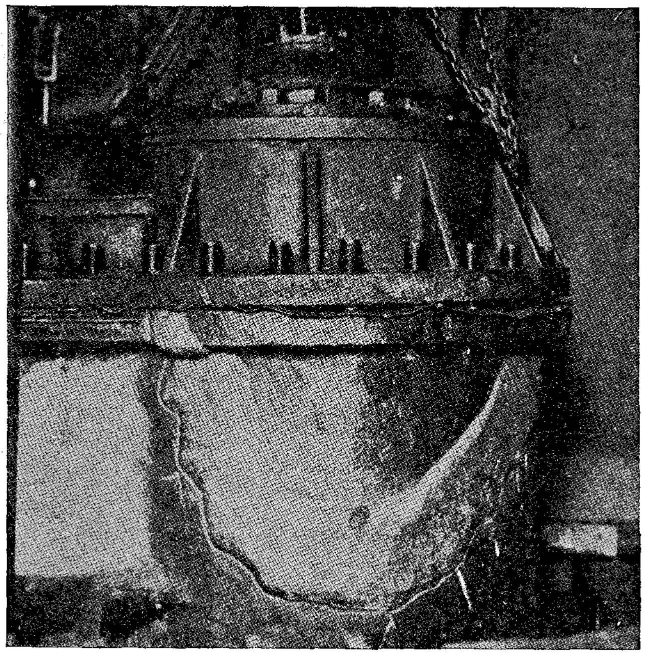


DAMAGED HIGH-PRESSURE CYLINDER OF THE "PRINZESSIN IRENE."

Before welding, ready for insert. "Great opposition to the electric welding of cast-iron cylinders developed among certain engineers, and it was with the greatest difficulty that consent was obtained for a trial of this method."

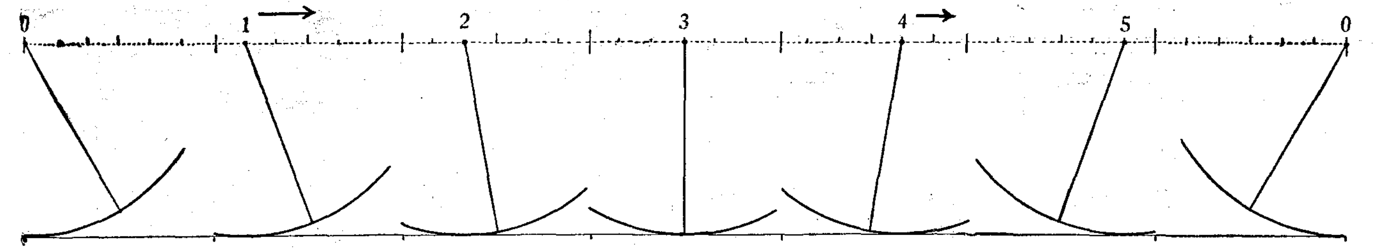
"Great opposition to the electric welding of cast-iron cylinders developed among certain engineers, and it was with the greatest difficulty that consent was obtained for a trial of this method. With so much at stake, and considering the time element, the logical procedure would be to repair one cylinder by this method and to put this cylinder through a series of drastic tests. Unfortunately this method was not pursued, and the controversy with regard to the methods to be applied in these repairs continued until the larger vessels were turned over to the Navy Department to be fitted as transports, about the middle of July, 1917.

"All told, the principle of electric welding has been applied to fifteen ships in the port of New York. Of these ships, all are in commission and will probably be ready for service before this article appears in print. In no case known to the writer will the repairs to the propulsive machinery of the vessels delay them beyond the time necessary to equip them as transports.



THE FINISHED WELD.

"In all the work which has been undertaken by the electric welders there has never been a failure; this in face of the fact that almost every conceivable kind of patch has been handled, and also in face of the fact that the work has been very much more extensive than any ever before attempted."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Journal of the American Medical Association," Chicago.

HOW THE ROLLING CRUTCH WORKS.

The figures at the top represent the position of the shoulder, and show the horizontal instead of the old up-and-down motion. The patient also covers the same distance with fewer steps. For purposes of illustration the shaft of this crutch is greatly shortened.

In other words, by the use of electric welding all of the vessels will have been got out as quickly as would have been the case had no damage to the main machinery been done by the Germans, the vessels being in other respects badly run down and in need of extensive overhaul. . . . . . .

"Of course, it is important in such special work as this that the operators be the most skilful obtainable. In the work which has been carried on in the German ships the operators have not been particularly skilled men in all cases on account of the great number necessary and the comparatively few who are fairly skilled in this art. . . .

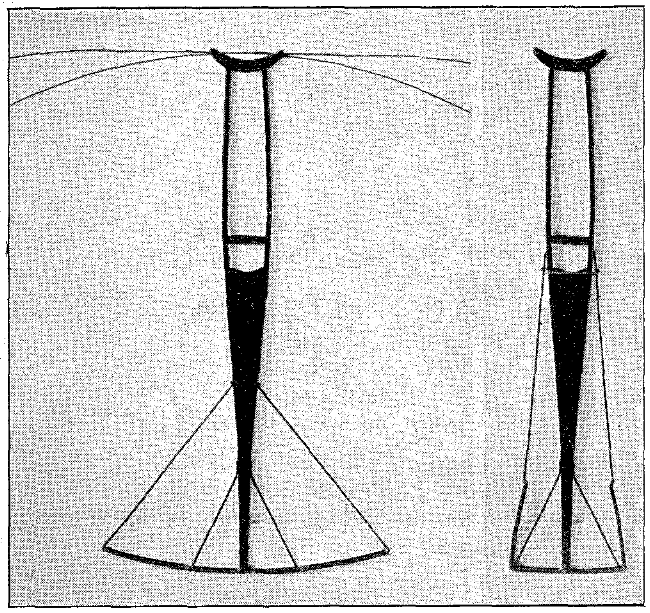
"It is thought to be a remarkable fact that in all the work which has been undertaken by the electric welders there has never been a failure; this in face of the fact that almost every conceivable kind of patch has been handled, and also in face of the fact that the work has been very much more extensive than any ever before attempted. I believe this is practically the first of its kind of any moment to be attempted in marine engineering. The writer's confirmed belief is that the scrapping of cast-iron parts of machinery is entirely unnecessary and will very soon be a thing of the past. It can not be too strongly insisted that in every case in which this method has been used the repaired job has been fully as strong as it was before the damage was committed, and in most cases stronger in the particular part affected."

TOO MUCH IRRIGATION—That irrigation may be carried to such an extent as to waterlog the land and require drainage works to relieve it will be a new idea to most of our readers; yet this is precisely what has happened in Colorado, according to a writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Says this paper:

"Drainage ditching in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, is required to relieve the land of excess water due to careless irrigation and the flow from numerous artesian wells. The valley is a level tract, about 55 by 110 miles, without rivers or ravines to afford natural drainage for the water that comes to it from higher levels. Beneath the gravelly subsoil there is water under pressure. Nearly every ranch has a flowing well, and many of these are allowed to run continuously, causing an additional amount of surface water. Under these conditions, and with excessive irrigation, the land has become waterlogged, so that a comprehensive system of drainage is needed for virtually the entire area. Extensive work of this kind is being done by the Charles & Gibson Company, of Alamosa, Colo., which owns large tracts of the land and develops them for settlement. . . . Over one hundred miles of ditches have already been excavated."

A CRUTCH WITH ROCKERS

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ROCKING-CHAIR has been applied to the ordinary crutch by Dr. Robert G. Hall, of Portland, Ore., with advantageous results which he enumerates in a preliminary report on the new device, contributed to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 9). The lower end of the crutch is converted into what is practically the segment of a wheel, with the result that motion is smooth and the body progresses in nearly a horizontal line. With the present form of crutch, Dr. Hall reminds us, the tip is at a fixt position on the ground, and the crutch, as a radius, revolves about it. The shoulder thus follows an arc, rising and falling with each step. For a 55-inch crutch, if the user's weight is 180 pounds and he takes a 2½-foot step, he will rise and fall 2 inches, which means that 30 foot-pounds of energy are wasted at each crutch step. Dr. Hall goes on:



IT IS ADJUSTABLE, TOO.

At the right the crutch is folded up and the roller is comparatively short; at the left it has been opened up and the roller extended by a simple hand-movement.

"I have devised a rolling crutch which I believe has many advantages over the old form. I reproduce in metal the shoulder curve of the crutch as it rotates, and apply this metal arc in the form of a rocker to the base of the crutch. When such a crutch is used the upper end travels in a straight line. This has been proved both theoretically and practically. This arc or rocker applied to the base of the rolling crutch is the arc of a circle whose radius equals the length of the crutch. In actual practise I have taken as a radius of my arcs a line an inch and a half longer than the crutch, so as to have the center of rotation at the middle of the shoulder-joint.

"The use of the rolling crutch transfers the center of rotation from the ground to the shoulder-joint, and thereby procures for the cripple a smooth and efficient wheel-like forward motion instead of the jerky, up-and-down hobble so characteristic of the old crutch. At present the man is stumping along on the spokes of a rimless wheel, but this rolling crutch puts a rim on the wheel, greatly to his advantage. The rolling motion is just like that of a wheel. . . . . . .

"With the ordinary crutches and with the rolling crutch I walked a measured distance of 200 feet, using a moderately long step in each case. With the old crutch seventy-five steps were taken, including both normal leg and crutch steps. With the rolling crutch sixty-four steps covered the distance. This shows a saving of about 14 per cent. in the number of steps taken in favor of the rolling crutch. When we consider that half of the steps taken in each test were normal leg-steps and about equal, the distance gained is made by the superior efficiency of the thirty-two rolling-crutch steps over the thirty-seven common-crutch steps. This virtually amounts to 28 per cent."

The disadvantages of these crutches are obvious, Dr. Hall confesses; they are cumbersome and apt to get in the way of other people, they are heavier than the old crutch, more expensive, and more complicated. The advantages are less obvious at first sight, but he considers them fundamentally important. He takes them up in order and discusses them in substance as follows:

"1. The motion at the axilla [armpit] is all or mostly—depending on the length of the arc—in the direction of progress.

"2. A longer step is possible with the same length of crutch.

"3. A more direct support of the body is provided at all stages of the step.

"4. Direct participation of the arms in the entire forward step is possible. If the patient bears his weight on his hands, as most do, and grasps the metal handles in front of the usual ones, his weight alone will cause the crutches to rotate in such a way that he will move forward. This procedure is helpful against a wind, over rough ground, and especially up-hill.

"5. At each end of the rolling step the crutch acts like an ordinary crutch, but only the most efficient portion of the curve (the nearly horizontal one) is used.

"6. For the same length of step a better angle is obtained with the ground. Measurement shows that the angle of the effective support of the rolling crutch with the ground is 88 degrees, while that of the old crutch is 72 degrees, or 16 degrees more acute. It is obvious that the latter angle tends to cause slipping when the weight of the body is applied to the old crutch. Thus at all stages of the step the rolling crutch is the more secure.

"7. Reaching is eliminated largely by the use of the new crutch; instead of this the arc is simply swung forward and the curve does the rest.

"8. There is less sinking in the soft earth or snow. This point was brought to my attention by a one-legged man who was trying the crutches.

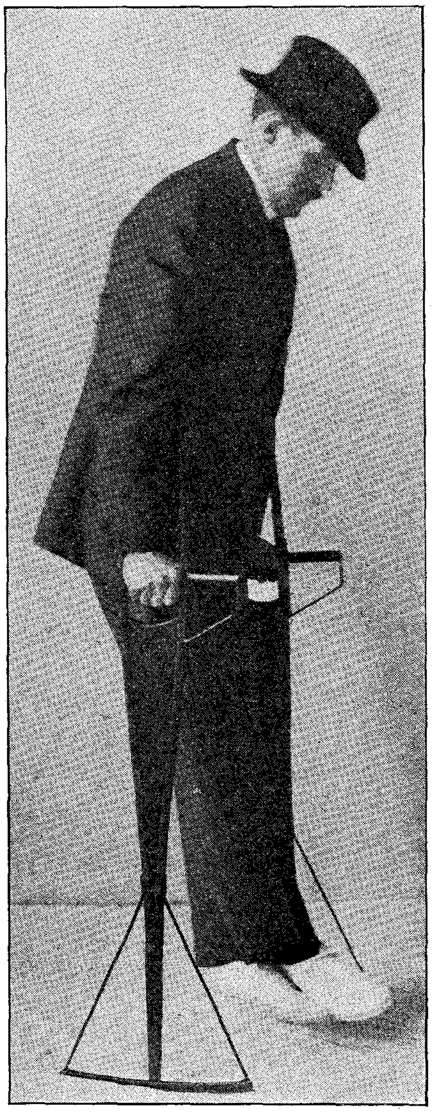
"9. The curve of the roller on these crutches is so slight that uneven ground may be traveled over more easily than with any wheel in common use.

"10. Great stability is obtained. A man resting on these crutches can no more tip forward or backward than a wagon-wheel can roll of itself.

"11. By a simple variation in the curve of the roller or a slight change in the angle that the roller bears to the staff part of the crutch, the crutch-step may be converted into a down-hill roll.

"12. The jar occasioned by the crutch step is less.

"13. Going up- and down-stairs is both safer and easier with the rolling crutch. On the stairs the man walks on the tips of the arcs, leaving the arcs themselves projecting over the stair below.



USING THE "ROCKING-CHAIR" CRUTCH,
With both feet off the ground.

"The one-legged men that have tried these crutches assure me that they are a great improvement over the old form. These rolling crutches have been worked out so recently, however, that more actual use by cripples is necessary to test their practicality."

FAREWELL TO LINEN—This is the psychological time, says an editorial writer in *The Textile World Journal* (New York, March 2), for dry-goods retailers to eliminate their ancient and silly camouflage about linen collars, cuffs, shirts, underwear, and bed-sheets. He goes on:

"They could hardly be expected to abandon this fiction as long as they carried in stock and sold an occasional shirt or collar made wholly or in part of linen. But now that the British embargo will soon cut off all such supplies it is foolish to dissemble any longer. The truth will have to be told some day, and there will never be a better time than now. After the war is over those few people who demand and are willing to pay the extra prices for linen sheets, lingerie, collars, and shirts, may be able to obtain them in an occasional store catering to the exclusive trade, but the majority of consumers will know that it is cotton that they want and will demand it."

AMERICAN ROADS ON FRENCH SOIL

AMERICAN ROAD-ENGINEERS will build during 1918, in the rear of our forces in France, enough military highways to reach from New York to St. Louis. Mr. D. O. Skinner, of the International Motor Company, says, in a press-bulletin, that good roads are playing a vital part in the present war. Motor-trucks, he asserts, have "leapt to the front as the modern pacemaker of flexible transportation," and new and better roads are seen to be most necessary for the proper backing up of the fighting forces. He goes on:

"Motor-trucks by the thousands will contribute an enormous advantage to United States road-engineers engaged in new construction back of our lines. To the special road-building battalions is delegated the important task of keeping lines of communication constantly open, and the fleet of trucks will be composed of several thousand dump-trucks, hot-road oilers, pressure sprinklers for making water-bound macadam, gasoline tank-trucks, printing-press trucks for printing blue-prints, instructions, plans, reports, etc., machine-shop trucks, blacksmith and tool-repairing trucks.

"Altho France is particularly well endowed with good roads, it is often necessary for military reasons to construct many new lines. The tremendous task of keeping these roads in perfect condition and building new ones at the same time, can well be imagined when it is realized that so far as wear and tear are concerned war-traffic is ten times as great as that on Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Most of the roads of France are built of water-bound macadam. The peculiar nature of the French soil, which is of limestone formation, lends itself readily to compaction under the road-roller and makes a very good road-building material, altho it requires constant maintenance. The British, however, introduced the tarred surface road, and an increasing mileage of that type is found back of the British lines. One of the principal objections to the water-bound macadam road near the front is the dust which rises from it in dry weather under heavy war-traffic. Clouds of dust draw artillery-fire from the enemy, and for this reason United States engineers, in planning road-construction and maintenance near the American front, will probably utilize large quantities of tar coating, which is freely obtainable in France.

"Of course the pressing object of American road-construction is to provide for the immediate needs of our forces, but the work carries with it both utilitarian and historic value. When Cæsar's legions poured through Gaul and into Britain and returned to Rome again they left in their wake military roads so carefully constructed that many sections remain to-day as permanent monuments of their presence. American system and modern methods likewise promise to contribute many enduring benefits to France. Our road-building battalions are going about their work scientifically and many American-built highways will remain to become of immeasurable value to France."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
and especially designed for High School Use

POUND FOR POUND—THE 50-50 RULE

"IF I COULD only do something to help!"

Such is the thought, uttered or unuttered, which rises in the hearts of all patriotic citizens, day after day and week after week. For the sake of our soldiers and the Allies with their families, the true patriot is making every effort and sacrifice he can think of. He buys Liberty Bonds or Thrift Stamps, and subscribes to all sorts of relief-work. He writes cheery letters to the boys whom he knows at the front. In all these things he is loyal and helpful.

But often, as he reads or hears of the need for our food (and especially our wheat) among the Allies, he wishes that there were some *direct* manner in which he might help, that there were some way he might take bread out of his own pantry, carry it to the post-office or steamship-wharf, and send it direct to France.

AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO HELP—That he can not do. But he can do something even more effective—let some one else send the wheat. And that some one else is his Government—his nation.

People might try to accomplish this in two ways. One would be for every individual to take out of his larder a certain amount of the needed wheat-flour, and voluntarily turn it in to some Government agency. But it is easy to see how in a country of 110,000,000 population this would lead to utter confusion.

The other and, of course, the simpler way—to let the United States have a chance to secure your surplus wheat to ship to France—is *not to buy it in the first place.*

Starting with that idea as a basis, the United States Food Administration put into effect on February 28, 1918, the plan of having people buy their wheat-flour from the retailer on what is known as the pound-for-pound, or 50-50, method.

REASON IN THE 50-50 RULE—This plan, both as it applies to the retailer and the purchasing consumer, is simple, but an illustration may make it clearer.

Suppose a certain kind of hemp-cord were needed by the Allies for conducting successful war-operations. And suppose there were only a limited amount of this special cord available. What could be more natural than that would-be purchasers should be instructed to buy only a little of it and to get with it other cords or twines to serve the purpose? Patriotic people would see the point at once, and would agree gladly, so that a needed amount of that special hemp-cord might be used in winning the war.

An identical situation exists to-day with wheat. Wheat *is* the certain kind of food needed to conduct one war-operation—feeding the Allies and our troops. There *is* only a limited amount of wheat available. What is more reasonable than to ask people to buy less wheat and to buy with it other foods which will serve the purpose equally well? Wheat or substitutes—it's all one to the person who really longs to help win the war.

THE RULE IN PRACTISE—In practise, the scheme works out thus: *When any retailer sells you a certain number of pounds of wheat-flour he must sell you with it an equal weight of food products selected from among the following: corn-meal, corn-flour, edible corn-starch, hominy, corn-grits, barley-flour, rice, rice-flour, potato-flour, sweet-potato flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, soy-bean flour, feterita-flour and meals, buckwheat-flour.*

You can buy the whole weight in one commodity or divide it up as you choose. That is, suppose you were buying twelve pounds of wheat-flour. You could get twelve pounds of corn-meal also; or six of corn-meal and six of oatmeal; or four of corn-meal, four of oatmeal, and four of hominy; or two of corn-meal, one of corn-starch, two of hominy, three of rice, three of rolled oats, and one of buckwheat. You see there are any number of ways you can make selections among the substitutes to equal the weight of wheat-flour you are buying.

BUYING SMALL QUANTITIES—Of course, if one were buying wheat-flour in 100-pound quantities it might be inconvenient to have to get so large an amount of substitutes, but no loyal housekeeper even thinks of getting wheat-flour in large quantities nowadays. Besides, a recent regulation forbids any individual in town or city from buying more than 25 pounds of wheat-flour at one time; or any one in the country from buying more than 50 pounds. So that, of course, makes it less likely that anybody will be overburdened with the substitute cereals.

USING UP SUBSTITUTES—And, anyway, a good housekeeper finds it no great trouble to adjust her cookery and her meals so as to use up the substitutes without effort. There are so many recipes nowadays for lessening the amount needed in bread, and so many dishes utilizing the substitute foods mentioned in the 50-50 rule, that there is small excuse for not knowing and using them. In fact, wherever you hear any woman complaining of the pound-for-pound or 50-50 rule, you are fairly safe in assuming that either *she is a second-rate housekeeper or else is not willing to do her share in helping win the war.*

REPORTING THE SLACKER—And an even more unmistakable state of affairs exists in the case of any grocer who breaks the 50-50 rule, selling wheat-flour alone without any of the required products in addition. If you know of any retailer who does that, *you can be sure he is a man who will bear watching.* Always report him at once to your city or county Food Administrator. The retailer who violates the 50-50 rule may escape the possible penalty of being put upon a black list, which will prevent his getting further supplies from wholesalers, but he can not escape the condemnation of public opinion. That will be certain to brand him as one who failed to play a patriot's part in his country's hour of need. Fortunately, there are few such retailers.

THE EXCEPTIONS—There are two exceptions to be noted in the application of the 50-50 rule. One of these concerns graham flour and whole-wheat flour. With both of these, less of the wheat-berry is lost in milling than with the usual wheat-flour. In other words, they make a bushel of wheat go further. Accordingly with every five pounds of them which the retailer sells, only three pounds of substitutes need be purchased.

The other exception is in regard to mixed flours. When any mixed flour contains 50 per cent. or more of ingredients other than wheat, it may be sold alone, for it is observing the 50-50 rule *in itself.* But if this mixed flour contains less than 50 per cent. of substitute ingredients, that difference must be made up by other purchases. For instance, suppose you bought four pounds of mixed flour composed of three pounds wheat-flour and one pound substitutes. Along with that mixed flour you would have to buy two pounds of some other substitute (corn-meal, rice, oatmeal, etc.). In so doing you would be carrying out of that store a total of three pounds of wheat and three of substitutes. The mere fact that part of the substitutes had been mixed with the wheat before you bought it would not matter at all, because the pound-for-pound, or 50-50, principle would be operating soundly.

In brief, the wheat-flour situation, from the consumer's point of view, should come down to this: *Buy as little wheat-flour as possible.*

When you have to buy wheat-flour, you *must* buy with it an equal weight from among the specified substitutes. But, if possible, buy and use even more substitutes than you do wheat-flour. Make the compulsory 50-50 rule a voluntary 40-60 one for yourself: 40 per cent. wheat to 60 per cent. substitutes. It will help to keep wheat-ships moving toward France. And that, as will be dwelt on later, is a duty which this nation must stedfastly live up to during the coming months.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. *Why is corn so useful a substitute for wheat?*
2. *Do you know how corn-flour differs from corn-meal?*
3. *Name as many dishes as you can which may be made from corn products. How many of these do you have in your own home?*
4. *Altho all the substitutes mentioned in the 50-50 rule are frequently not obtainable in any one town, why does the fact that there are so many substitutes included have a favorable effect on transportation problems?*
5. *Why is it a wise plan to give preference to substitutes which are raised in your part of the country?*
6. *Does your family understand the 50-50 rule and buy accordingly?*
7. *What substitutes are most used in your home?*

THE NATION AND THE WAR

A Series of Articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION, *and especially designed for High School Use*

UNITED STATES SCHOOL-GARDEN ARMY

Food will win the war!
Ships will win the war!
Coal will win the war!
Airplanes will win the war!

THE SLOGANS might be all combined into one! Efficiency will win the war.

The enlistment of every agency for the development of every material resource is what the situation demands to bring us victory.

The men are generally mobilized in the Army and in productions; the women are doing their share in Red-Cross work. It is the part of the schools to enlist the children.

SAVE FOOD AND RELIEVE THE RAILROADS—We have billions of tons of potential ships in the iron-boweled hills, and in the forests, and in the coal-mines instead of the few million tons that are required to transport our troops and keep our allies unhampered by the threat of famine. It is only a question of getting the forests, and the ores, and the coal assembled in the ship-building plants.

There are only so many locomotives and so many cars to bring these things to the shipyards; wherefore, the iron and coal remain in the mines and the timber remains in the forests.

Men must eat before they can fight, so food comes first on our schedules of priority of transportation. While wheat and meat, potatoes and butter, go from the interior to the seaboard, guns and shells, ship-building material, airplanes, and all the other supplies of war are side-tracked, necessarily.

The saving of a pound of food, and thereby the sparing of a pound of freight, is as adequate an act of patriotism as going into the trenches to exchange rifle-shots with the foe.

IMPORTANCE OF SCHOOL-GARDEN ARMY—This is the thought that underlies the organization of the children of the United States, by the Department of the Interior, working through the Bureau of Education in the United States School-Garden Army.

Five million children, captained by forty thousand teachers, generaled by a director and five regional directors, can and will develop an aggregate of energy that will manifest itself not only in a surprizing increase in the food-supply of the United States, but in the development of the principle that patriotism's other name is service and that loyalty consists less of profession and more of work.

If all the children of garden age in cities, towns, and villages join the United States School-Garden Army and work industriously under good direction, they can produce food enough to feed several hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

UTILIZING IDLE LAND—In doing this they will make productive all or most of the idle land in and about the cities, towns, and villages—the backyard, the vacant lot, the street not yet cut through—the odds and ends and stubs of idle real estate, from the unused alley to the field where the circus shows, the acres that the race-track used to occupy, and the tract that is going to be subdivided into the next suburban additions.

By intensive cultivation and interplanting every square foot of ground can be made to yield far more than is generally believed. Under best conditions the yield of ten cents per square foot is not impossible. City gardens have the advantage of country gardens in that they can be watered from city hydrants when necessary. Some of the recruits may falter, as recruits of larger growth lose their interest when the novelty of an enterprise wears off—but, on the other hand, experience has shown that the super-zeal and wider opportunity of some will make up for the failure of others. The army of five millions should produce approximately $250,000,000 worth of foodstuff.

Any quartermaster of the regular United States Army would undertake to feed an army of a million men for a year on that sum, and then be fearful of a court martial for extravagance.

The United States School-Garden Army does not include the farmers' children. These are being shown how to serve their country by the Department of Agriculture, while the Department of the Interior looks after the children of the cities, towns, and villages. In this it has the hearty cooperation of the Department of Agriculture and its experts and agents.

The idea is to have each child produce vegetables, small fruit, or poultry and eggs for his immediate family, but whether the product is so consumed or is marketed makes no real difference to the success of the scheme.

WAR-GARDEN ARMY WILL SAVE TRANSPORTATION—Much of the produce will be dried or otherwise preserved, which means that the railroads will be relieved of the burden of carrying thousands of tons of canned fruits and vegetables that ordinarily would have to be shipped, stored, wholesaled, and retailed, and the industry of thousands of men who perform these functions will be directed to supplying our troops and our allies.

Since the food produced by the boys and girls of the United States School-Garden Army will be consumed at home, there will be no cost of transportation or handling and no loss by deterioration in the markets. The sum total of relief to the railroads in transportation will be large and they will thus be able to devote their energies more fully to the transportation of coal, steel, munitions, food for export, and other material vital to the interests of the Army.

IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING AT IT—It is obvious that unless the sacred impulse of patriotism, which is the bugle-call that summons the boy and girl soldiers from games to gardens, is to be dissipated and wasted, the movement must be as efficient as it is wide-spread.

It is easy to arouse the enthusiasm of the children. *The real work will come in so directing that enthusiasm that the impulse will not wane,* and so educating it that the maximum in production will be insured.

The lessons of self-reliance, service to country, industry, and conscientious persistence are as important to the child as any other course in the regular curriculum.

The transformation of the untidy waste places, the jungles of rubbish, and the thickets of weeds into trim, sightly gardens is of esthetic value to the community.

But these advantages are the by-products of the scheme. The dominating purposes are production and education.

THE ORGANIZATION—Behind the distinction of insignia, for every soldier in the garden army will have his service-badge, and the excitement of competition, for fairs, exhibits, and prizes will encourage the boy and girl soldiers to do their utmost, is the determination to get the maximum result in food products.

There will be technical assistance and instruction in addition to the work of regular teachers.

The regional chiefs who are to direct the work are: Clarence M. Weed, Northeastern States; Frederick A. Merrill, Southern States; Lester S. Ivins, Central Western States; Cyril Stebbins, Western States; and John L. Randall, South-Atlantic States. These men are experts in gardening as well as teaching. The country is thus divided in order that the fullest and most economical crops for varying conditions of climate and soil may be secured.

It is expected that school boards, chambers of commerce, and patriotic individuals will supplement the work of the Government all over the country, and thus take care of the small salary increases for the school-teachers, to which the extra work entitles them, as well as the cost of seed, fertilizer, tools, etc., and to pay a practical gardener for each group of children to correct their mistakes and give the needed technical advice. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, already known for his interest in the proper education of the negroes of the South, has offered to pay under certain conditions, half of the salary of the first hundred negro teacher-directors who are reported from the cities of the South. Why should not other philanthropic persons make similar offers both for colored and for white teacher-directors.

It is a stupendous program, but the manner in which it has already been taken hold of in different localities indicates its thorough practicability.

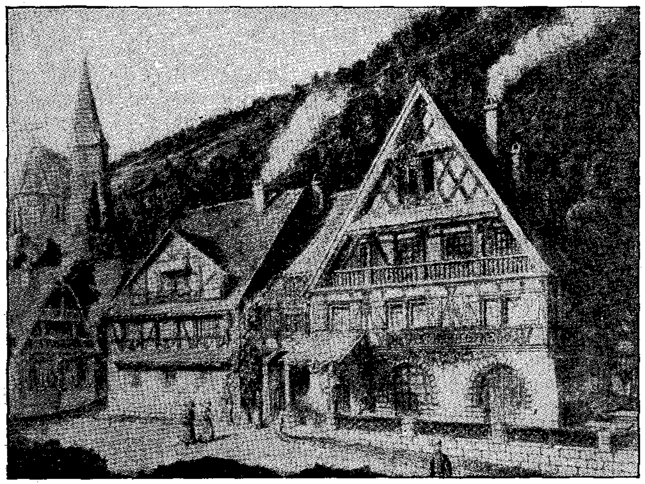
THE GARDEN ACCOUNT-BOOK—*That there may be no doubt about expenses and value of products, and for training in careful accounting, children are asked to keep complete accounts*

(Continued on page 104)

LETTERS - AND - ART

NEW HOMES FOR OLD IN FRANCE

REPAIR AND REPATRIATION had already begun in the district where the battle of Picardy has been raging, and now Americans face the necessity in some places of doing their work over again. The Red Cross, for example, found itself called to assist the women, children, and old men to flee from the path of the oncoming German, and to assuage their grief for the loss of their homes a second time. Homes they still were to the French peasant, tho they were often represented by no more than a wall and a heap of rubble. To many of us here the loss is equivalent to the ruin of our own homes, for some cities in the zone retaken by the Germans had been adopted by American cities who had pledged their restoration. But such work is only delayed until the German tide surges back again. Forehanded have been the French in planning the work of restoration, looking to a renewed country where traditional art in building will be combined with modern sanitation and convenience. Meantime the work pauses and temporary withdrawal intervenes until the storm passes. To one who witnessed the stream of refugees in 1914, says a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, "there are the same weary elders, the same crying children, and the same pitiful bundles; but the spirit of the whole crowd is utterly different":



Pictures from "L'Illustration," Paris.

AN INN FOR AN ALSATIAN MOUNTAIN TOWN,

Designed by the French architect, Mr. Lambert, to be erected in parts of the redeemed territory.

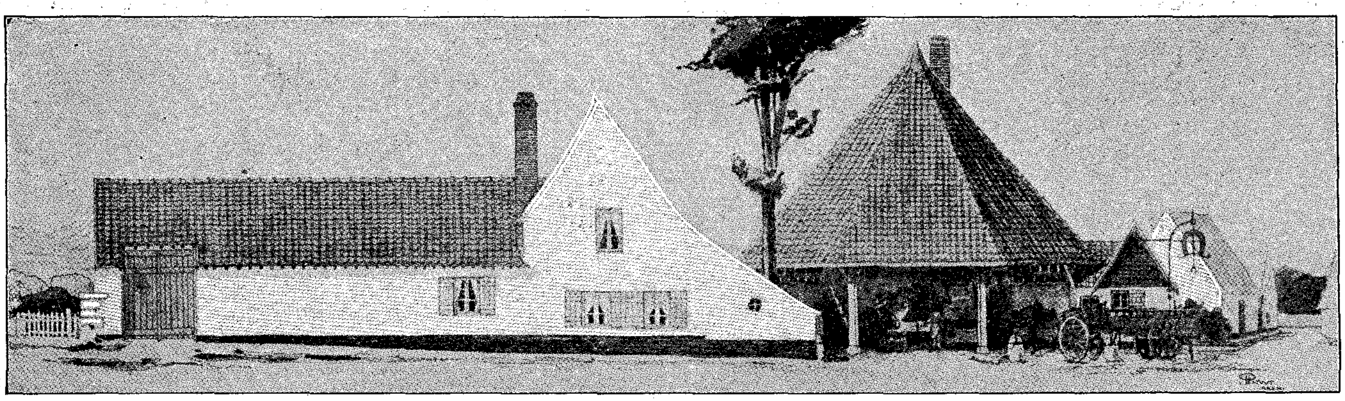
> "Then all was despair and panic; now every one is confident, and almost cheerful, despite the fact that many already had lived nearly three years under the German yoke and have now seen their homes pass for a second time into the hands of the invader.
>
> "The rescue work of the American Red Cross, of which all spoke in terms nearly of reverence, contributed to the general encouragement. Throughout the pilgrimage the refugees had been fed and cared for at regular intervals by American workers. Red-Cross auto-trucks transported those forced to begin the march on foot. Shelter had been provided for them at towns south of the battle-line, while transport arrangements were being made, and a warm meal and hot coffee were distributed prior to the trains' departure. . . . . . .
>
> "As soon as the German offensive began, Major James H. Perkins, Commissioner for the Red Cross in France, called his men together and formed a single unit to grapple with the task in hand. Every camp was filled with food-supplies, and warm clothing was sent to meet the refugees leaving the territory from which the Allies were withdrawing. Kitchens were sent to the congested refugee points to supply hot meals, and food-stations were placed along the roads on which the civilians moved back. An emergency group of doctors and nurses was formed in readiness for any call from the Allies.
>
> "In all this the American Red Cross was but supplementing the fine organization of the French Red Cross."

For the people who will soon again turn their faces homeward four types of building have been designed by French architects at the behest of their Government. These are the village inn or tavern, the farm-house, the peasant home, and the homes for artizans, mechanics, and small merchants. In *L'Illustration* (Paris) are set forth many of the plans for these structures. We read:

> "It is to be remembered that the attempt has been made in each case to keep in mind the characteristics of the region as exhibited in its former type of buildings, and also suitability to the environment. The regions planned for are quite different, varying from the plains of the province of the north to Alsace.
>
> "In a great part of the northern district the village inn, as it is found in other regions of France, has for a long time tended to disappear. The region, principally industrial, is veined with roads to facilitate the transport of travelers and their merchandise. The urban centers are easily attainable. Commercial travelers pass quickly, and tourists do not stop. It is sufficient, then, to provide some rooms for modest travelers and a restaurant for the most part frequented by workmen. On the other hand, the thing is to be an expression of the inveterate tendency among the population of the north to group in societies, in order to give themselves 'with intensity' to vocal or instrumental concerts, archery, bowling, pigeon-flying, and cock- and dog-fighting.
>
> "With this in view Messrs. Barbotin and Bray have shown plans of two inns, both typical but very different in conception. Mr. Barbotin gives us a rich note in the shape of a plan perfected after the Flemish style of the plains. All those who have passed through Artois recognize that architecture in its neat lines, impression of firmness, alleviated by vivid coloring, toned down in its general effect, however, but still giving a warm touch in a cold atmosphere that is grayed by coal-smoke. Under a firm roof with brilliant tiles, pierced by dormer windows, there is a construction that is flanked by a gable pierced with large windows, the small panes of which admit the light. The windows are mullioned, adorned with flowers placed above them, and the whole produces an effect of equilibrium by means extremely simple. The example given dedicated to Saint Sebastian, patron of archers, is estimated to cost about 23,000 francs ($4,600)."

No attempt was made to draw up special styles for the regions between the north and the east, but the Committee could not forget Alsace:

> "For that privileged land, where the residence of the *Boche* has been unable to efface the local color, the program looked to an inn in the mountains, not indeed the inn of tourists, isolated in the forest or placed on the top of some hill, but one that is part of the village, open to all, continuing the traditions of country hospitality in picturesque times of family residence, and not needing to be modified by the suggestions of modern classic comfort. The construction of an inn in these regions raises difficult technical problems. One must have in mind the cold, the snow, and also the materials available. One must keep at the minimum the chances of conflagration, employ in large measure the wood which is found on the spot, and also conserve heat and provide light. An additional complication is furnished by the necessity for having regard to agricultural exploitation. Mr. Lambert's inn, 'A Saint Christophe,' adapts



THE HOUSE AND SHOP OF A BLACKSMITH.

The forge, under its "monumental hangar," seen at the right of the picture, dwarfs the importance of the dwelling, but the owner's function in any northern community of France where it may be erected will be easily apparent to the passer-by.

itself well to the surroundings conceived for it, its form rough in finish in accordance with the environment. It is at the same time more substantial than the Swiss chalet and than the usual hotel of the forest. The cost of the inn itself is about 82,000 francs ($16,500)."

The farm has an importance which differs entirely from that of the inn. Its general dispositions are always imposed by the necessities of exploiting conditions, the main lines of which change little, also by the relations which must exist between the house and the soil and the climate—the frequency of rain, the trend of the winds and the temperature, the possibilities of drainage, and local resources in material. Moreover, the plans have to be governed by the exigencies of hygiene, so frequently violated, of economy, and of custom. Such were the elements of the designer's problem:

"In the Nord the material is poor. Stone is lacking, tho clay is abundant. Moreover, the peasant has in mind only the field and the harvest; the matter of concord between home and surroundings is of little concern to him. For this region Mr. Anselmi offers a piece of architecture, well balanced and exceedingly pretty, costing about 60,000 francs ($12,000). It is to be remarked that the architect, who has worked out a model so well suited to the land of the beet, is from the land of oranges.

"For Champagne and for the Soissonais, Mr. Midy has utilized for his walls the débris of the former buildings and new material of brick. By the well-judged employment of wood on the outside he has produced a construction in harmony with the prevailing style, and with the air of a little villa—to cost about 87,000 francs ($17,400)."

From the Meuse to the Vosges one special note dominates. The Lorraine village-houses press concentration to a maximum; the farm-houses arrange themselves side by side along the highway. Thus each wall serves two families. The dwelling-house is naturally in front, while the other farm buildings stretch out to the rear.

"Mr. Poyé offers a strongly built construction of rough brick, covered with plaster, the base tarred, the roof projecting over all the façades, 'a bit of Normandy near Calais,' the whole costing 19,000 francs ($3,800). Mr. Sardou offers a plan than which one can hardly imagine anything more modest. The structure is of plain stone, with gables and arrangements for the training of vines. Above the whole the roof of tiles, when it has gathered its native growth of lichen, will go to the making of a desirable object for the artist painters of Paris. . . . . . .

"Mr. Patout, serving in the war as a camoufleur, plans a model house for a blacksmith in the region of Abbeville or Dunkirk. The house, which presents an appearance of length, seems almost to efface itself in the presence of the forge, installed under a monumental hangar, sheltering from the snow and from the rain by what one might call a Tonkinese chapeau. It is, however, difficult to individualize and embellish the house of the mill-worker, since the architect is hemmed in by limitations of cost. Mr. Goupil wishes to escape that grouping which has been rightly criticized from the points of view of hygiene, comfort, and art. He proposes three modest types, which fit well upon a small space of land. In one he provides the façade in rough or molded brick or plaster. Seven thousand francs ($1,400) is the cost. . . . . . .

"Mr. Bois has in mind the small merchant, whom he supposes at the same time to be the possessor of a small estate. The rather elegant form is suggested by the structures which one finds in the valley of the Meurthe.

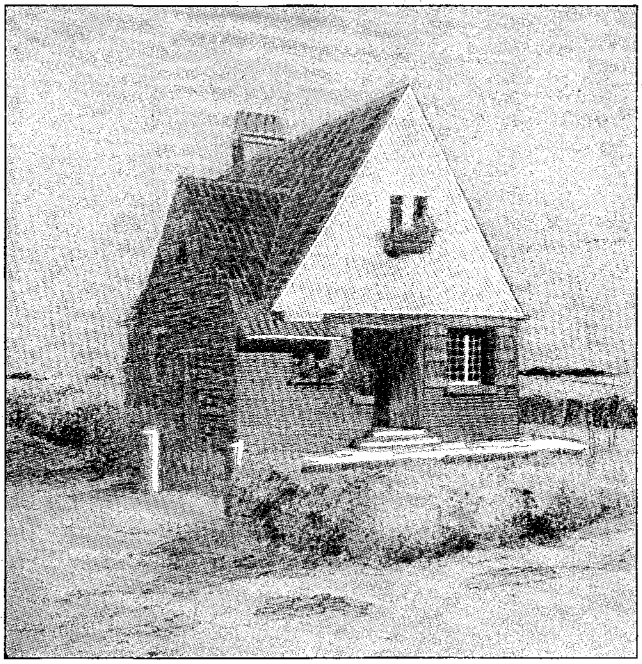
"In Alsace Mr. Dory has conceived the house of a locksmith, which is exceedingly seductive. The architect wished to provide a maximum of cheerfulness and of light consistent with a minimum space. The workshop to the left of the entrance is visible from the street. The window is adapted to the accomplishment of work, with an abundance of air. Naturally there would be provided a sign of forged iron, the work of the artizan himself. The cost is 26,500 francs ($5,300)."

THE EDITOR VS. THE PROPRIETOR

THE NORMAL AND HEALTHY CONDITION for the press is that "there should be a large number of newspapers with moderate circulations freely competing with each other." This is the view of an English journalist, who frankly avows himself as "one of the old school"—Mr. J. A. Spender. His comment in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) deals primarily with British conditions; but as the organization known as "The Northcliffe Press" has its counterparts in this country, his observations are not without point for us. The ideal which he sets up, he declares, "gives variety of opinion and full employment for free and vigorous minds." On the other hand:

"Our present tendency is to few newspapers with enormous circulations, and those few controlled by still fewer proprietors. An immensely greater number of newspapers is sold to-day than twenty years ago, but the increase is merely the multiplication of the same thing, and, so far at least as the journalism of opinion is concerned, there has been no corresponding increase of brains and ability in its production. The public would be astonished if it knew how few writers are regularly engaged in political journalism in these times and how little opportunity there is for the exercise of a free judgment. The trust principle has exactly the same result in journalism as in all other trades. It establishes the control of the boss by depriving the worker of a free market for his talents, and constantly increases the power of the one and diminishes the power of the other. Whether this makes for a more efficient and commercially successful type of newspaper is not for me to judge, but it is undoubtedly a disaster for the journalism of opinion, and, I believe, a danger to the State.

"During the thirty-three years during which I have been connected with journalism I have seen the power of the editor and writer constantly diminishing and the power of the proprietor constantly increasing. The relation of proprietor and editor was till late in the last century one of the most honorable features of English journalism. It was a free partnership founded on identity of view, worked on both sides with forbearance and courtesy, and sufficiently regulated by the custom of the profession. Proprietor and editor were necessarily agreed about the general policy of the paper, but its daily control rested entirely with the editor, and it was part of his contract that he should be free from dictation or instruction of any kind. That the editor should have the confidence of the proprietor and that the proprietor should, within this limit, give him and his staff all the latitude that free minds must have, if they are to work effectively and honestly, were the conditions of this honorable service, and under them the working journalist was seldom, if ever, compelled to write against his judgment or his conscience. These are the only conditions in which the journalism of opinion can be honest, vigorous, and independent, and the working journalists must make an effort to get them reestablished, if they wish to keep up the repute of their profession. Journalists can neither do justice to themselves nor serve the public honestly in a syndicated press producing opinion to a pattern designed by its proprietor. If that press is to be the model, the profession of journalism will not be recruited from independent and self-respecting men."



HOME FOR FACTORY LABORERS.

Where the French architect especially aimed to avoid the "grouping" so commonly observed in houses of this type.

THE BOOKISH WEST—The "Wild West" in the sense of an uncultivated public was never an accurate description of California at any stage of her existence, claims the San Francisco *Chronicle.* Good books went West with the pioneers, and "whenever there was anything like a settlement, the bookstore was very soon on the scene." Further:

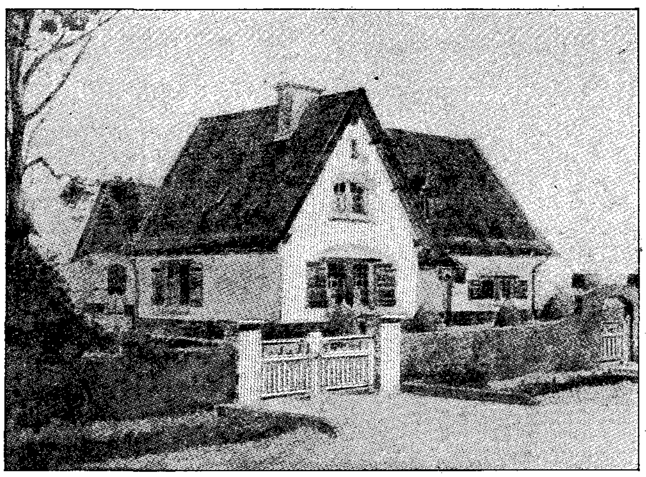
> "Nor is this a matter for wonder when we stop to think of the quality of the Pacific Coast pioneers. There was a percentage of mere drifters among them, but the greater number were men and women of purpose, and such people always become readers when furnished with the opportunities. That their descendants are omnivorous readers is seen in the statement of the San Francisco Booksellers' Association that 'the Pacific Coast, with only five per cent. of the population of the country, affords an outlet for practically twenty per cent. of all important books published.'
>
> "In other words, one-twentieth of the population of America buys one-fifth of its important books. It is surely the most striking of all the tributes to the culture of the Pacific Coast. Culture is not a thing to be measured definitely, but when all allowances are made for those who buy but do not read books—an allowance which must be made everywhere, and therefore one which need not be taken into account—the fact remains that our extensive purchases of literature are an evidence of much higher than average mental development.
>
> "Greater prosperity with the consequence of greater leisure for reading is doubtless a factor, but it must also be remembered that we have the finest out-of-door climate in the world. We do not read because we are compelled to stay at home indoors."

KIPLING ON GERMAN "KULTUR"

EARLY IN THE WAR Mr. Kipling said there were two kinds of beings on earth—human beings and Germans. We were not in it then, and we took a tolerant view of the people whom we are now trying to defeat. We perhaps thought Kipling was then inclined to exaggeration, and we made a distinction between the German people and the German Government. Mr. Kipling hasn't changed his view of the German people, and he tells us and his English audience that "nine-tenths of the atrocities Germany has committed have not been made public." Whatever purpose is served by this reticence, in his view "this is a mistake." How many people know that since the war began 14,000 English non-combatants, men, women, and children, have been drowned, burned, or blown to pieces? If this is true, what a vista of possibilities it opens for the estimate of calamities visited upon those who are under the German heel! Mr. Kipling made a speech recently in Folkestone, and *The Morning Post* (London) furnishes what is apparently a full report. He begins by finding a prototype of the German people in India, a country best known to him:

> "Once upon a time, a hundred years ago, there was a large and highly organized community in India who lived by assassination and robbery. They were educated to it from their infancy: they followed it as a profession, and it was also their religion. They were called Thugs. Their method was to disguise themselves as pilgrims, or travelers, or merchants, and to join with parties of pilgrims, travelers, and merchants moving about India. They got into the confidence of their victims, found out what they had on them, and in due time—after weeks or months of acquaintance—they killed them by giving them poisoned foods—sweetmeats for choice—or by strangling them from behind, as they sat over the fire of an evening, with a knotted towel or a specially prepared piece of rope. They then stript the corpse of all valuables, threw it down a well or buried it, and went on to the next job. At last things got so bad that the Government of India had to interfere. Like all governments, it created a department—the Department of Thuggee—to deal with the situation. Unlike most departments, this department worked well, and after many years of tracking down and hanging up the actual murderers, and imprisoning their spies and confederates, who included all ranks of society, it put an end to the whole business of Thuggee."

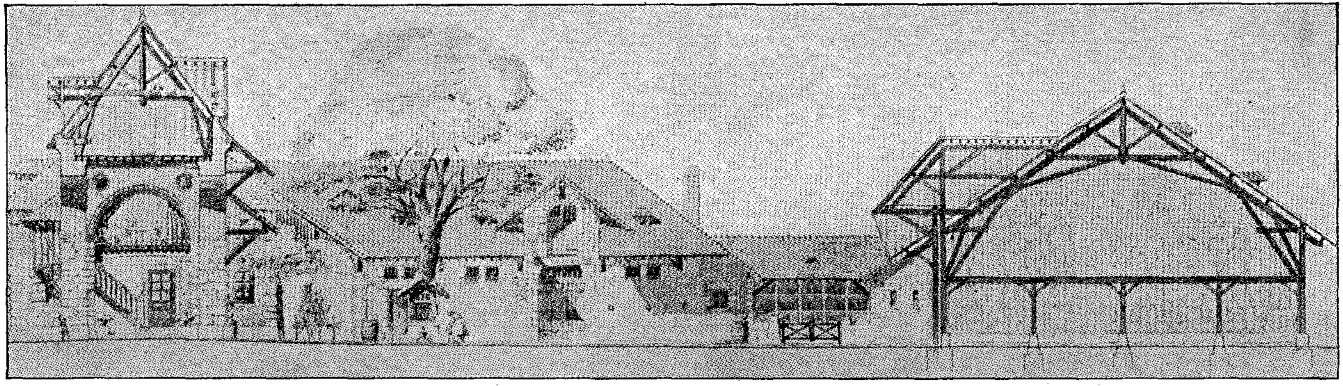
If Germany took her lesson in secret methods out of this book of the East she has in practise proved, as Mr. Kipling says, that "those Thugs were ineffective amateurs." One is made to feel by comparison that the prototypes of old were at least invested with a sense of decency:



WHERE A SMALL RURAL PROPRIETOR MAY LIVE.

A structure suggested by those native to the soil.

> "They did not mutilate or defile the bodies of the dead; they did not torture, or rape, or enslave people; they did not kill children for fun, and they did not burn villages. They merely



FARM OF THE AVERAGE CULTIVATOR IN THE REGION OF SOISSONS AND THE CHAMPAGNE, WHERE THE GERMAN RAVAGE HAS BEEN MOST SEVERE AND A NEW ASPECT HAS TO BE GIVEN TO THE DEVASTATED LAND.

killed and robbed in an unobtrusive way as a matter of education, duty, and religion, under the patronage of their goddess, Kali the Destroyer. Very good. At the present moment all the Powers of the world that have not been bullied or bribed to keep out of it have been forced to join in one International Department to make an end of German international Thuggee—for the reason that if it is not ended, life on this planet becomes insupportable for human beings. Even now there are people in England who find it hard to realize that the Hun has been educated by the state from his birth to look upon assassination and robbery, embellished with every treachery and abomination that the mind of man can laboriously think out, as a perfectly legitimate means to the national ends of his country. He is not shocked by these things. He has been taught that it is his business to perform them, his duty to support them, and his religion to justify them. They are, and for a long time past they have been, as legitimate in his eyes as the ballot in ours.

"This, remember, was as true of the German in 1914 as it is now. People who have been brought up to make organized evil in every form their supreme good because they believe that evil will pay them are not going to change their belief till it is proved that evil does not pay. So far the Hun believes that evil has paid him in the past, and will pay him better in the future. He has had a good start. Like the Thug, the Hun knew exactly what he meant to do before he opened his campaign against mankind. As we have proof now, his poisoned sweetmeats and knotted towels were prepared years beforehand, and his spies had given him the fullest information about all the people he intended to attack. So he is doing what is right in his own eyes. He thought out the hell he wished to create; he built it up seriously and scientifically with his best hands and brains; he breathed into it his own spirit that it might grow with his needs; and at the hour that he judged best he let it loose on a world that till then had believed there were limits beyond which men born of women dared not sin. . . . . . .

"But we have no conception—and till the veil is lifted after the war we shall have no conception—of [the range and system of these atrocities. Least of all shall we realize, as they realize in Belgium and occupied France just across the water, the cold organized miseries which Germany has laid upon the populations that have fallen into her hands, that she might break their bodies and defile their souls. That is part of the German creed. What understanding is possible with a breed that have worked for and brought about these things? And so long as the Germans are left with any excuse for thinking that such things pay can any peace be made with them in which men can trust? None. For it is the peculiar essence of German *Kultur*, which is the German religion, that it is Germany's moral duty to break every tie, every restriction, that binds man to fellow man if she thinks it will pay. Therefore all mankind are against her. Therefore all mankind must be against her till she learns that no race can make its way or break its way outside the borders of humanity."

Mr. Kipling waves aside the political aspects of the war-aims for which the Allies are fighting and ends his forceful address on the personal note. He says:

"From time to time the representatives of the Allies meet together and lay down what the war-aims of the Allies are. From time to time our statesmen repeat them. They all agree we are fighting for freedom and liberty, for the right of small States to exist, and for nations to decide for themselves how they are to be governed. All this we understand and perfectly believe. That is the large view of the situation. What is the personal aspect of the case for you and me? We are fighting for our lives, the lives of every man, woman, and child here and everywhere else. We are fighting that we may not be herded into actual slavery such as the Germans have established by force of their arms in large parts of Europe. We are fighting against eighteen hours a day forced labor under the lash or at the point of the bayonet, with a dog's death and a dog's burial at the end of it. We are fighting that men, women, and children may not be tortured, burned, and mutilated in the public streets, as has happened in this town and in hundreds of others. And we will go on fighting till the race who have done these things are in no position to continue or repeat their offense.

"If for any reason whatever we fall short of victory—and there is no half-way house between victory and defeat—what happens to us? This. Every relation, every understanding, every decency upon which civilization has been so anxiously built up will go—will be washed out, because it will have been proved unable to endure. The whole idea of democracy—which at bottom is what the Hun fights against—will be dismissed from men's minds, because it will have been shown incapable of maintaining itself against the Hun. It will die; and it will die discredited, together with every belief and practise that is based on it. The Hun ideal, the Hun's root-notions of life, will take its place throughout the world. Under that dispensation man will become once more the natural prey, body and goods, of his better-armed neighbor. Women will be the mere instrument for continuing the breed, the vessel of man's lust and man's cruelty; and labor will become a thing to be knocked on the head if it dares to give trouble, and worked to death if it does not. And from this order of life there will be no appeal, no possibility of any escape. This is what the Hun means when he says he intends to impose German *Kultur*—which is the German religion—upon the world. This is precisely what the world has banded itself together to resist. It will take every ounce in us; it will try us out to the naked soul. Our trial will not be made less by the earnest advice and suggestions that we should accept some sort of compromise, which means defeat, put forward by Hun agents and confederates among us. They are busy in that direction already. But be sure of this: Nothing—nothing we may have to endure now will weigh one featherweight compared with what we shall most certainly have to suffer if for any cause we fail of victory."

The war must go on, he declares—

"The more we have suffered in this war, the more clearly do we see this necessity. Our hearts, our reason, every instinct in us that lifts us above the mere brute, show us that the war must go on. Otherwise earth becomes a hell without hope. The men, the ships, the munitions must go forward to the war, and behind them must come the money, without which nothing can move. Where our hearts are there must our treasure be also. There has been a great deal of money spent in England lately, several millions a day for the last twelve hundred days. That means that many people have had the chance of earning more money than they could have earned in peace times. . . . . Our security for our loan is not only the whole of the British Empire, but also the whole of civilization, which has pooled its resources in men, money, and material to carry on this war to victory. Nothing else under Heaven matters to-day except that the war shall go on to that end."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

GIPSY SMITH'S BIGGEST JOB

GIPSY SMITH has gone through four big gas-attacks; he has seen three years' service in Y. M. C. A. work at the front, and the King of England has decorated him for the work he has done in keeping up the spirits of the men. He is in America for a short time, making a tour of our camps to talk on things just behind the firing-line in France. He puts the basis of our alliance in no unmeasured terms: "America and Britain are so closely allied in blood, breeding, faith, and religion that they must stand together to the end for the freedom of the world." What he is doing now is to him "the biggest piece of work" he has ever undertaken, so the press report him as saying, while paying a high tribute to the boys over there:

> "They've got my heart—those boys who are fighting without thought of being heroes. I'd rather untie their shoe-laces than preach the greatest sermon in the world. I just wanted to serve them, and I didn't care whether I did it washing cups or scrubbing floors or handing out chocolate or preaching."

Gipsy Smith finds no man who endures the trials of battle unworthy of the decoration which from custom or necessity only falls to few:

> "The bravest man I saw over there? They all were. Every boy who goes into the trench, every man who goes over the enemy's lines in an aeroplane, every lad in the Navy should have a medal."

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A "SPECIALIST IN MASS EMOTIONS."

Gipsy Smith, the evangelist, who is going among our camps to tell of Y. M. C. A. work, and incidentally to cement the affections of the two branches of English-speaking soldiers.

The evangelist, who was born in a tent, pays other compliments to the arch-enemy of democracy:

> "The Kaiser is a beast. His people for forty years have been fed on the belief that they must first crush the British Empire, and then 'England's spawn, the Americans.' The war must be fought to a finish. We've got to put the Germans where they are in no position to do the world further harm. The German Kaiser has been responsible for the perpetration of deeds that would make an honest savage bow his head with shame. Germany has shamed the soul of the whole world."

The New York *Tribune* speaks of the rôle of the evangelist as one more powerful than the politician in these days, and also one likely to supersede the latter in some of his functions:

> "Now he is in this country helping to cement the human bond between England and America. In this work he has found a front-line trench for his talents, for nowhere can a man of his gifts be so valuable as in molding the emotions of the masses toward a predetermined end.
>
> "His presence in this country is symbolic of a change which has recently come over political thought the world over. Twentieth-century political science recognizes, as that of former days did not, that the dominating forces in political life are emotional, not mental. Man as an individual may, it is true, derive his passions from his convictions, but men in mass derive their convictions from their emotions. Men in the mass are unwieldy; they must simplify. They accept a hero as the symbol of a movement; an anecdote as the picture of a condition; a slogan as the expression of an idea. The evangelist who compels the emotions is displacing the politician. The politician goes to the brain; the evangelist to the heart. The politician makes a drive on his hearers' mentality; the evangelist a flank attack on their feelings.
>
> "There has been during the war much official propaganda designed to strengthen the belief of peoples in their respective governments. But there has still been comparatively little of the encircling appeal which binds their emotions. There have been a multitude of hortatory speeches on the public platform, often enough frightening the emotions of the audience with their very vehemence. But there have been too few of the persuasive invitations to sympathy which weave the bonds of loyalty.
>
> "Gipsy Smith, telling of one British Tommy who shares his cigarets with a prisoner, achieves more with his audience than the statesman who learnedly exposes the whole fallacy of Germany's conception of international law. The one creates a hero, an anecdote, a symbol; the other only a dry conviction. The one sets in motion the irresistible driving power of a mass emotion; the other only the cold chisel of a reflective judgment.
>
> "The understanding that the American and English concepts of liberty are akin is effective. But the emotion which says, 'Tommy is my brother!' is overwhelming. A true alliance of peoples can come only from the popular feeling of loyalty. And loyalty springs from the emotions.
>
> "The evangelist, the specialist in mass emotions, is therefore a potent political figure."

Another British visitor, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, struck a note in his Good Friday sermon in Trinity Church, New York, that is not often sounded nowadays. He is reported as saying of the Germans:

> "Let it be our prayer to forgive them, for they know not what they do. If we remain true to the spirit of Christ in this great passion of nations this prayer must go up even for these rulers. With the cross before our eyes, let us think kindly of the rulers, soldiers, and the peoples of Germany and Austria. Those rough soldiers who are fighting us so desperately are simple, ignorant. They do only what they are commanded to do. Many of them, I believe, are good at heart. They believe their fatherland is in peril, for so they have been taught."

RELIGION REMAKING

IN A WORLD OF CHANGE religion can not expect to remain unaltered. Two secular observers, a college president and a daily paper, point to signs of a mutable church. Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University, shows how the war has been "permeated with religious elements, some of them fantastic and superficial, but more of them deeply influential, altho sparing of outward expression." Cooperative agencies, he points out, had been well under way before the war brought out the need of emphasis upon these features. The war has accelerated progress and the colleges will be expected to manifest results. What they must show, he thinks, will be a liberalizing attitude toward the study of religions so that they may take their place with other fields of scholastic pursuits and not be hampered by the old-time sectarian reserve. In the New York *Globe* his words are reported:

> "For generations past, the exaggerated sectarianism of religious bodies has placed religion at a disadvantage in university life. The undue limitation put upon freedom of inquiry in this field has set it apart from other fields of university teaching, with serious impairment of that dignity, influence, and essential primacy which it may claim among the departments of human learning. This unfortunate condition will not pass altogether in a year or a generation. But the recent gains in comity and in the sense of the many-sided responsibility of religious societies will not be lost. These gains point to a more serious cultivation of the history of religious thought and institutions, of the literature and philosophy of religion, than has recently been possible in our universities. Herein is another of the great developments of university teaching which the new age will demand. Its importance in the making of a democracy of genuine brotherhood can hardly be overestimated."

The other one giving testimony is *The Morning Telegraph* (New York), the leading organ of sport and the drama in New York, which therefore speaks strictly from the lay angle. It finds the "much-abused" word righteousness by way of being "rehabilitated through the new and practical usages to which people of religious and reformative zeal are putting it." Thus:

> "Pious people are beginning to realize that to be unpatriotic is to be impious, that cowardice is a vice, and that there is no devil except fear. Loyalty to the flag swiftly is coming to be recognized as of equal or even greater virtue than fidelity to a church, a religious sect, or an ordained priesthood.
>
> "Treachery to the nation finally is coming to be known and branded as infidelity to God, a mortal sin, a judgment of damnation. Religionists are making it not only possible, but easy, for red-blooded, broad-minded, and rationally reverent people to affiliate with churches and their devotees. Preachers in large numbers have eased up on the pulpit-pounding practises of peace to take a manlike wallop at the armed and truculent foes of temporal peace, the only hell-raisers that ever showed both the ability and the desire to demonstrate the possibility of diabolical torment by the brimstone of battle and the sulfurous fumes of poison-gas.
>
> "The Kaiser having demonstrated the fact of actual hell, it is an inspiring sight to see the clergy and their congregations ready and eager to lay aside their sacerdotal vestments of pious worship to don the garments of battle, carnal battle, against the wild beast of war. Soldiers of Moses, soldiers of Christ, and soldiers of Democracy have become unified in the new Grand Army of Liberty, which is giving the only meaning worth while to that sometimes apocryphal and diaphanous organization which we used to call 'The Church Militant.'
>
> "The war is 'making the whiskers grow' on many a harmless but innocuous cult that was rapidly becoming anemic, lackadaisical, 'sissified.' The Holier-than-Thou idea of sanctity has vanished in the Show-me challenge of a world at war with the arch-demons of destruction. Christian bigots have suddenly discovered that Christ was a Jew. Good people who never joined a church are surprized, pleased, let us hope, that the churches are joining out with all good people in the good cause of freedom. The Bill of Rights and the Bible are being reconciled, the Cross and the colors together top the towers of churches, and one of the high degrees of Holy Orders includes the priesthood of patriotism."

WAR ON NON-COMBATANTS

THE RED CROSS on the white field of an armlet was formerly an emblem of an emissary of mercy and a guaranty of protection. The Germans have changed all that; and since it also makes an excellent target they have calculated that for every hit may be reckoned the loss of five hundred American soldiers. So the surgeons and stretcher-bearers of the American Army will no longer wear the white and red brassard. The New York *Evening Sun* repeats the confession of a captured German officer, that the medical men of the American forces have been marked for death by the Prussians. "The death of one army surgeon equals the loss of 500 American soldiers, and a stretcher-bearer counts as much as sixteen infantry men." This cool calculation, observes *The Evening Sun*, is characteristically German, and it adds this comment:

> "It may be that this 'confession' is not authentic; but the resulting order is. While the deliberate policy of classifying surgeons and stretcher-bearers as worth so many American private soldiers and systematically firing on the Red Cross may not have been adopted universally in the German Army, it has been established by many witnesses that such attacks are by no means infrequent; certainly not accidental. Moreover, it is established beyond doubt that German sharpshooters have been decorated for hitting the non-combatants engaged in aiding the wounded."

The men dedicated to such service are peculiarly non-combatant, whether so estimated by army regulations or not; but non-combatism has the exquisite effect of stirring up German animosity. The achievements of the "mystery" gun on Good Friday in Paris mark off this anniversary of 1718 as another Innocents' day. So says a writer to the New York *Sun*, with this addition:

> "In a Paris church in which worshipers were assembled a German shell fired by a long-range Krupp gun killed men, women, and children as they prayed.
>
> "Paris is not besieged. By no stretch of the imagination does one gun firing blindly from a distance of some seventy-five miles constitute a siege. In the case of *Zeppelins* and airplanes the pretense has been advanced by the German High Command that bombs are aimed at 'military establishments.' In the case of this latest implement of the Krupp factory no such pretense is possible. It is simply firing blindly at the huge target of an immense city with no other possible object than to terrorize by a daily slaughter of innocents as many non-combatants as possible—women, children, old men, cripples, and priests, not to speak of those who still call themselves neutrals, one of whom, a diplomatic official, by a strange irony of fate, is among the victims of this latest and crowning heathen horror.
>
> "Upon the day of his crucifixion a sanctuary of Jesus Christ has been desecrated by the German Emperor; the blood of the youngest and weakest of his flock has bespattered his altar."

The New York *Tribune* prints a report that the Pope has lodged a protest with Berlin against the bombardment of Paris. It is also said that Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, has received the following telegram from Rome:

> "The Holy Father, deploring the fact that the bloody conflict, which already has caused everywhere so much suffering, has again, on the very day of the Savior's passion, found more innocent victims, who are still dearer to his heart owing to their faith and piety, expresses his deepest sympathy. He sends the apostolic blessing to all the faithful in Paris and desires to know if it is necessary to send material aid to the families in mourning."

The Grand Rabbi Israel Levi also sends the Cardinal a message in behalf of his coreligionists, saying:

> "We are one in pious indignation at the crime, which seems to have been intended as an insult to what humanity holds most sacred."

A picture of the present state of the Paris church is given by Wilbur Forrest in the New York *Tribune*, and to those to whom Paris is familiar he says enough perhaps to point the spot of the tragic deed:

"The gruesome story of this church should go around the world, for tho seventy-seven bodies already have been removed, tons of white stone heaped upon the floor of the Gothic nave are probably serving as the sepulcher of others who were worshiping Christ on the day of the Crucifixion. Blood-stains on the white stone floor tell the story of the victims of the most outright German murder since the sinking of the *Lusitania.*

"During my visit the skies were weeping copiously through the gaping hole where the shell entered. Holy-water vessels had been drained to the last drop by fragments as tho by design, and the pipes of the great organ to the rear of the nave, one of the finest in Paris, were almost irreparably smashed by flying débris.

"I saw three morgues filled with bodies in Queenstown, Ireland, after the *Lusitania* sinking, but the piles of crusht furs, hats of women and children, broken pieces of side-combs, and other bits of trinkets littering the blood-stained floor of this church made a far greater impression. . . . . . .

"It was plain slaughter, none under the great mass of huge blocks of stone being able to escape. To-day workmen are calmly laboring under the menace of other tons of unfallen stone. Outside in neighboring streets crowds of busy pedestrians are moving normally, street-cars are clanging and taxis honking, as if the tragedy had not occurred a few hours before. The Romanesque façade facing the street does not tell the story."

DEFINING THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS past and future will have no complaint that their status is ill-defined or that their objections have been unheeded. President Wilson has taken pains to make clear what provision may be made for the men whose scruples withhold them from combatant service; but they have to make clear to military authorities that such scruples are genuine. Moreover, those who have already past through fires for the sake of what they have believed or have named their "conscientious objections" may have their sentences and the findings of court martial "revised," and brought to the attention of the President "for remedy, if any be needed, of sentences and judgments found at variance" with the new provisions now enunciated. The order first defines the status of the objector and the ground whereby he acquires title to the term.

"1. By virtue of authority contained in Section 4 of the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled, 'An Act to Authorize the President to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' whereby it is provided: 'And nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing, and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organizations; but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be non-combatant.' I hereby declare that the following military service is non-combatant service:

"(*a*) Service in the Medical Corps wherever performed. This includes service in the sanitary detachments attached to combatant units at the front; service in the divisional sanitary trains composed of ambulance companies and field-hospital companies, on the line of communications, at the base in France, and with the troops and at hospitals in the United States; also the service of supply and repair in the Medical Department.

"(*b*) Any service in the Quartermaster Corps in the United States may be treated as non-combatant. Also, in rear of zone of operations, service in the following: Stevedore companies, labor companies, remount depots, veterinary hospitals, supply depots, bakery companies, the subsistence service, the bathing service, the laundry service, the salvage service, the clothing-renovating service, the shoe-repair service, and transportation repair service, and motor-truck companies.

"(*c*) Any engineer service in the United States may be treated as non-combatant service. Also, in rear of zone of operations, service as follows: Railroad building, operation, and repair; road-building and repair, construction of rear-line fortifications, auxiliary defenses, etc.; construction of docks, wharves, storehouses, and of such cantonments as may be built by the Corps of Engineers; topographical work, camouflage, map-reproduction, supply-depot service, repair service, hydraulic service, and forestry service."

Title to the term here follows:

"Persons ordered to report for military service under the above act who have (*a*) been certified by their local boards to be members of a religious sect or organization as defined in Section 4 of said act; or (*b*) who object to participation in war because of conscientious scruples, but have failed to receive certificates as members of a religious sect or organization from their local board, will be assigned to non-combatant service as defined in paragraph 1 to the extent that such persons are able to accept service as aforesaid without violation of the religious or other conscientious scruples by them in good faith entertained. Upon the promulgation of this order it shall be the duty of each division, camp, or post commander, through a tactful and considerate officer, to present to all such persons the provisions hereof with adequate explanation of the character of non-combatant service defined, and upon such explanations to secure acceptances of assignment to the several kinds of non-combatant service above enumerated; and whenever any person is assigned to non-combatant service by reason of his religious or other conscientious scruples, he shall be given a certificate stating the assignment and reason therefor, and such certificate shall thereafter be respected as preventing the transfer of such persons from such non-combatant to combatant service by any division, camp, post, or other commander under whom said person may thereafter be called to serve, but such certificate shall not prevent the assignment of such person to some other form of non-combatant service with his own consent. So far as may be found feasible by each division, camp, or post commander, future assignments of such persons to non-combatant military service will be restricted to the several detachments and units of the Medical Corps in the absence of a request for assignment to some other branch of non-combatant service as defined in paragraph 1 hereof."

The duty of the military authorities in dealing with the cases likewise comes in for clear definition:

"3. On the first day of April, and thereafter, monthly, each division, camp, or post commander shall report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the information of Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War, the names of all persons under their respective commands who profess religious or other conscientious scruples as above described, and who have been unwilling to accept by reason of such scruples assignment to non-combatant military service as above defined, and as to each such person so reported a brief, comprehensive statement as to the nature of the objection to the acceptance of such non-combatant military service entertained. The Secretary of War will from time to time classify the persons so reported and give further directions as to the disposition of them. Pending such directions from the Secretary of War, all such persons not accepting assignment to a non-combatant service shall be segregated as far as practicable and placed under the command of a specially qualified officer of tact and judgment, who will be instructed to impose no punitive hardship of any kind upon them, but not to allow their objections to be made the basis of any favor or consideration beyond exemption from actual military service which is not extended to any other soldier in the service of the United States.

"4. With a view to maintaining discipline, it is pointed out that the discretion of courts martial, so far as any shall be ordered to deal with the cases of persons who fail or refuse to comply with lawful orders by reason of alleged religious or other conscientious scruples, should be exercised, if feasible, so as to secure uniformity of penalties in the imposition of sentences under Articles of War 64 and 65, for the wilful disobedience of a lawful order or command. It will be recognized that sentences imposed by such courts martial, when not otherwise described by law, shall prescribe confinement in the United States disciplinary barracks or elsewhere as the Secretary of War or the reviewing authority may direct, but not in a penitentiary; but this shall not apply to the cases of men who desert either reporting for duty to the military authorities or subsequently thereto.

"5. The Secretary of War will revise the sentences and findings of courts martial heretofore held of persons who come within any of the classes herein described, and bring to the attention of the President for remedy, if any be needed, sentences and judgments found at variance with the provisions hereof. "WOODROW WILSON."

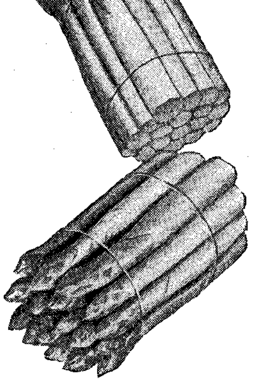
"Tips so tender and sweet
For *Campbell's* delectable treat!
And our tip to you is order a few
And dine with enjoyment complete."

"Different" and delightful

Who can describe the delicate flavor of fresh tender asparagus gathered in early spring?

Nature never produced anything more palatable and inviting. And in *Campbell's* creamy *Asparagus Soup* you enjoy this appetizing quality in its full perfection.

On your regular meatless days or whenever you want something unusual for a company occasion or a pleasant surprise for any family meal you will find just what you are looking for in



Campbell's Asparagus Soup

It is always welcome, always salutary and satisfying.

The asparagus we use is grown on our own farms from an imported seed. It is a choice variety of superior flavor—mild, succulent and sweet.

It is cut from day to day as it matures, brought to us fresh from the fields, made into soup the same day. And by means of the Campbell method, we retain all its native sweetness and characteristic savor.

The tips we cut off and handle separately from the stalks, and cook them more lightly, so to retain their perfect flavor.

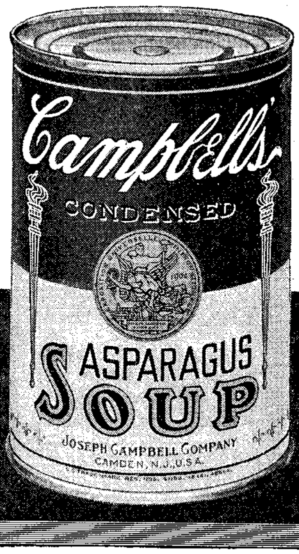
We blend them with milk, creamery butter and delicate seasoning. You can make the soup even richer if you wish by adding hot milk or cream according to your taste.

Its nourishing character no less than its delicious flavor should give this wholesome soup a regular place in your weekly menu.

Include it in your next order to the grocer, and have it at hand.

21 kinds 12c a can

This war is *your* war!—Will you grudge Uncle Sam the *loan* of your dollars to win it? You get it all back with interest if we win. And if we lose—But do *your* part and we can't lose. **Buy a Liberty Bond today.**



Campbell's SOUPS

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QUAKER
PUFFED
RICE

"I Bought It With My Candy Money"

Here are grain bubbles so nut-like and flavory that children will spend candy money for them. Perhaps you have known them, as we have, to do it.

Hungry children after school eat them like confections. Crisped and lightly buttered they are fascinating tidbits—far better than peanuts or popcorn.

They are used like nut meats in home candy making and as garnish on ice cream. They taste like nuts, and vastly excel them by their airy, flaky texture.

Yet Premier Foods

Yet they are foods—scientific foods, invented by a great food expert. They are the greatest foods made from rice, corn or wheat, because of their ease of digestion.

Two are whole grains steam exploded—puffed to eight times normal size. One is pellets of hominy puffed to raindrop size.

All get an hour of fearful heat, which gives that wondrous flavor. All are shot from guns, and thus changed into bubbles, flimsy, thin and crisp.

Every food cell is exploded, so digestion can instantly act. They do not tax the stomach, yet every atom feeds.

Remember these things. Puffed grains are superlative grain foods. Food experts wish that every grain could be prepared in this way. No other process ever known so fits a grain for food.

Puffed Rice **Corn Puffs** **Puffed Wheat**

Each 15c Except in Far West

Make them more than breakfast dainties. They are for luncheons, for suppers, for playtime and for bedtime. They are for eating dry, for mixing with fruits, for the bowl of milk, for soups, or for serving with sugar and cream.

There are three of them, each with a different flavor, so Puffed Grains are ever new. Let no day pass without them.

CURRENT POETRY

WELL known as a herald of the American Renaissance and as a critic and lecturer on poetry, Jessie B. Rittenhouse now makes her first bow as a poet in her own right. "The Door of Dreams" (Houghton Mifflin, Boston and New York) is described by the publishers as a collection of "short and singing love-poems," and the characterization is certainly apt. Miss Rittenhouse, who has been for some years the secretary of the Poetry Society of America, has a fondness for eight-line songs. We quote two of these:

EMBERS

By Jessie B. Rittenhouse

What was once so quick and glowing,
Leaping high in flame,
Like a fire in night-wind blowing
When you spoke my name—

Smolders now and scarce remembers
How it burned—but mark,
If you stir the whitening embers
Still outleaps the spark!

THE GHOSTLY GALLEY

By Jessie B. Rittenhouse

When comes the ghostly galley
Whose rowers dip the oar
Without a sound to startle us
Unheeding on the shore—

If they should beckon you aboard
Before they beckon me,
How could I bear the waiting time
Till I should put to sea!

Here is a bit of philosophy which has a universal appeal:

MY WAGE

By Jessie B. Rittenhouse

I bargained with Life for a penny,
And Life would pay no more,
However I begged at evening
When I counted my scanty store;

For Life is a just employer,
He gives you what you ask,
But once you have set the wages,
Why, you must bear the task.

I worked for a menial's hire,
Only to learn, dismayed,
That any wage I had asked of Life,
Life would have paid.

Very touching is this exquisite little love-poem:

VALUES

By Jessie B. Rittenhouse

O Love, could I but take the hours
That once I spent with thee,
And coin them all in minted gold,
What should I purchase that would hold
Their worth in joy to me?
Ah, Love—another hour with thee!

We are given a few—very few—war-poems. This is the best:

"I HAVE NO LOVER ON THE BATTLE-FIELD"

By Jessie B. Rittenhouse

I have no lover on the battle-field,
I do not go with sickening fear at heart,
And when the crier calls the latest horror
I do not start.
I have no lover on the battle-field,
I am exempt from terror of the night,
I can lie down, serene and disregarding,
Until the light.

But on the battle-field had I a lover,
How life would purge itself of petty pain,
And what would matter all the petty losses,
The petty gain?
I should be one with those who suffer greatly,
With pain all pain above,
And I should know then, beyond peradventure,
The heart of Love!

From *Good Housekeeping* we take this poem by Aline Kilmer, which must echo the feelings of thousands of American women who, like her, have husbands "over there."

HIGH HEART

By Aline Kilmer

The sea that I watch from my window
Is gray and white;
I see it toss in the darkness
All the night.
My soul swoops down to sorrow
As the sea-gulls dip,
And all my love flies after
Your lonely ship.

Yet I am not despairing;
Tho we must part,
Nothing can be too bitter
For my high heart;
All in the dreary midnight,
Watching the flying foam,
I wait for a golden morning
When you come home.

We find Mrs. Kilmer expressing the mother love in the columns of *America* (New York), thus:

TO A CHILD

By Aline Kilmer

I know you are too dear to stay,
You are so exquisitely sweet;
My lonely house will thrill some day
To echoes of your eager feet.

I hold your words within my heart,
So few, so infinitely dear;
Watching your fluttering hands I start
At the corroding touch of fear.

A faint, unearthly music rings
From you to heaven—it is not far!
A mist about your beauty clings
Like a thin cloud before a star.

My heart shall keep the child I knew,
When you are really gone from me,
And spend its life remembering you
As shells remember the lost sea.

Theodosia Garrison has a way of expressing the thoughts of many troubled minds in fine, convincing verse. Here is such a poem from her new volume, "The Dreamers" (George H. Doran, New York):

UNBELIEF

By Theodosia Garrison

Your chosen grasp the torch of faith—the key
Of very certainty is theirs to hold.
They read Your word in messages of gold.
Lord, what of us who have no light to see,
And in the darkness doubt, whose hands may be
Broken upon the door, who find but cold
Ashes of words where others see enscrolled
The glorious promise of Life's victory.

Oh, well for those to whom You give the light
(The light we may not see by), whose award
Is that sure key, that message luminous,
Yet we, Your people stumbling in the night,
Doubting and dumb and disbelieving—Lord,
Is there no word for us—no word for us?

Next comes a song of sorrow's compensation:

THE AWAKENING

By Theodosia Garrison

When the white dawn comes
I shall kneel to welcome it;
The dread that darkened on my eyes
Shall vanish and be gone.
I shall look upon it
As the parched on fountains,
Yet it was the blinding night
That taught the joy of dawn.

When the first bird sings,
Oh, I shall hear rejoicing,
And all my life shall thrill to it
And all my heart draw near.

"Every inch of this kitchen is washable"

Here's a kitchen that is "bright and white" and washable throughout.

This means it is finished with Valspar and Val-Enamel.

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Val-Enamel is an American product that is far better than any imported enamel. *It starts white and stays white.* It has long life and is easily applied.

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I shall lean to listen
Lest a note elude me,
Yet it was the fearsome night
That taught me how to hear.

When the sun comes up
I shall lift my arms to it;
The fear of fear shall fall from me
As shackles from a slave.
I shall run to hail it,
Free and unbewildered,
Yet it was the silent night
That taught me to be brave.

From *The Century* we take this fine poem by Grace Hazard Conkling:

AFTER SUNSET

BY GRACE HAZARD CONKLING

I have an understanding with the hills
At evening, when the slanted radiance fills
Their hollows, and the great winds let them be,
And they are quiet and look down at me.
Oh, then I see the patience in their eyes
Out of the centuries that made them wise.
They lend me hoarded memory, and I learn
Their thoughts of granite and their whims of fern,
And why a dream of forests must endure
Tho every tree be slain; and how the pure,
Invisible beauty has a word so brief,
A flower can say it, or a shaken leaf,
But few may ever snare it in a song,
Tho for the quest a life is not too long.
When the blue hills grow tender, when they pull
The twilight close with gesture beautiful,
And shadows are their garments, and the air
Deepens, and the wild veery is at prayer,
Their arms are strong around me; and I know
That somehow I shall follow when you go
To the still land beyond the evening star,
Where everlasting hills and valleys are,
And silence may not hurt us any more,
And terror shall be past, and grief and war.

In her "Divine Image" (Cornhill Company, Boston) Caroline Giltinan has this poignant little thought:

THE COWARD

BY CAROLINE GILTINAN

It lies before my wounded feet:
The cross I am to bear.
Blocking my path, it frightens me
To see it lying there.

And yet, I dare not turn away,
Nor yet dare go around.
God, give me strength to carry it:
The thing upon the ground.

We have all heard of the place which "holds no fury like a woman scorned," but in the Boston *Poet Lore* Beatrice Daw shows us that she can face unrequited love and be quite gay about it.

MADRIGAL SANS POLITESSE

BY BEATRICE DAW

You say, you will not have my love.
Pray, what are you to do?
Send back the liberated joy
Of knowing you are you?

(Love were no love, if it could be
Packaged like a commodity.)

You say, it shall not come you near.
Foot-free, and wandering,
It must chance sometimes on your path,
And sometimes it must sing.

(Love were no love, but blown pretense,
That would be craving audience.)

You say, you need no love of mine—
You who are surfeited.
Wherefore my heart keeps festival,
Knowing your heart is fed.

(Love were no love, if it would see
Its gift thrust on satiety.)

You say, you will not have my love.
Pray, what are you to do?
Can it be yours to leave or take
What is secure from you?

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York City.*

NOTABLE RECENT WAR-BOOKS

I

RASPUTIN AS REVEALED BY "ILIODOR"

The Mad Monk of Russia, Iliodor. Life, Memoirs, and Confessions of Sergei Michailovich Trufanoff (Iliodor). 8vo, pp. xviii-363. New York: Century Company. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

The late imposter Rasputin, "the holy devil," supplies the supreme popular interest of this volume. Granting that full credence can be given to the author-monk, and that, as the publishers claim, the evidence for his story is trustworthy, we have pictures of the Czar, Czarina, Czarevitch, the court, and its whole entourage, as well as of Russia in general, that make possible almost any usually incredible tale that could be told, and make natural the anarchy that is Russia's present condition. The author himself was born a Don Cossack peasant. He gives the Don Cossack's "Catechism" as follows:

What have you in your hand?
A gun.
For what were you given the gun?
To protect from external and internal enemies his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias.
What reward will you get for it?
The kingdom of heaven.

He came to life one of a family of thirteen children, of whom five died in early childhood from malnutrition. Yet three teach, two are priests, two are officers, and Iliodor became a monk and abbot with an immense popular following, but was unfrocked and became a fugitive because of his hostility to Rasputin, whose sway over the Czar was so absolute that he made and unmade governors of provinces and high dignitaries of the Church. Thus, even the poorest of peasants, with no property and living on leased land, may manage to educate and place in responsible positions every one of a considerable number of children. As the background of the Russian peasant's life this picture of his parents is significant:

"My father and mother knew nothing outside of religion. It filled all their lives. . . . Forty-seven years he served the same church, and during all those years virtually all day long he was in the church singing halleluiahs to God."

Trufanoff entered the religious order at twenty-three, taking the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience. He became a reactionary clerical, an ascetic, a professor of theology, and a protégé of the already noted, but intensely ignorant, Rasputin, who was creating dignitaries for his own future protection. But he was by nature a radical, discerned the duplicity, hypocrisy, and greed of Orthodox Church and court circles, became an open denouncer of officials in both church and state, a petitioner of the Czar for social reform, and accuser of corrupt officials, a peasants' advocate, and popular preacher, but an antirevolutionist—for a while. He refused to be silenced even by the Czar; was appointed abbot of Tsaritzin monastery, rebuilt it with funds popularly subscribed, and became a popular idol.

Meanwhile, he had learned of Rasputin's incredible wickedness, became witness of his hold over the Czar — who is pictured as a weak and superstitious fool—and over the Czarina (tho one may question, reading between the lines, whether the latter was not all the time employing Rasputin to further her pro-German intrigues). His opposition to Rasputin led to his downfall, and to his unfrocking in 1913; to attempts by means of friends to have "the holy devil" assassinated, and finally to abortive attempts at revolution and flight to Sweden and ultimately to the United States, where this book was written.

The volume is not enjoyable, its pictures are too confused and confusing. But if its pages—documented rather profusely with letters and the like—are to be trusted, one can not look for a healing of insane Russia from within, at least without such bloodletting as will leave her weak and in no condition to recover political and religious health for many years. Nevertheless, conditions under autocracy were no better. One looks in vain for the bow of promise; the sun is not yet shining on the clouds. To change the figure, the surface froth, as revealed between the lines of this volume, is only an index of a muddy broth in which Russia stews. It is a saddening and disheartening revelation.

II

OUR VISITS LAST YEAR FROM BALFOUR, VIVIANI, AND JOFFRE

Balfour, Viviani, and Joffre. Their Speeches and Other Public Utterances in America, and Those of Italian, Belgian and Russian Commissioners during the Great War. With an Account of the Arrival of our Warships and Soldiers in England and France under Admiral Sims and General Pershing. Compiled by Francis W. Halsey. Pp. 369. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Five commissions from foreign countries visited the United States last year, in response to the declaration by Congress on April 4 of "a state of war" with Germany. The British, headed by Mr. Balfour, arrived on April 21; the French, headed by Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani, on April 24; and the other commissioners from Italy, Belgium, and Russia, landed in May and June. The receptions accorded them by the authorities of the nation, of States, and cities, and by the American people, surpassed in enthusiasm any series of greetings ever before known. Lafayette's second visit in 1825 was recalled by every one, but the country then was small in population and generally was primitive with few daily newspapers and no railroads. The speeches made last year were notable for their spirit of international fraternity and fraternal brotherhood. As reported by the daily press the country over, they contained utterances too notably noble and inspiring not to be otherwise preserved.

In planning such preservation a quite uncommon book has been secured. Accounts of the various gatherings, greetings, and responses, in many places and at many times, are recorded, knit together in orderly progression, with descriptive matter in condensation, or revision from the best contemporary reports. These detailed accounts are put into smaller type in order to make the addresses more prominent. Pages of narrative thus added

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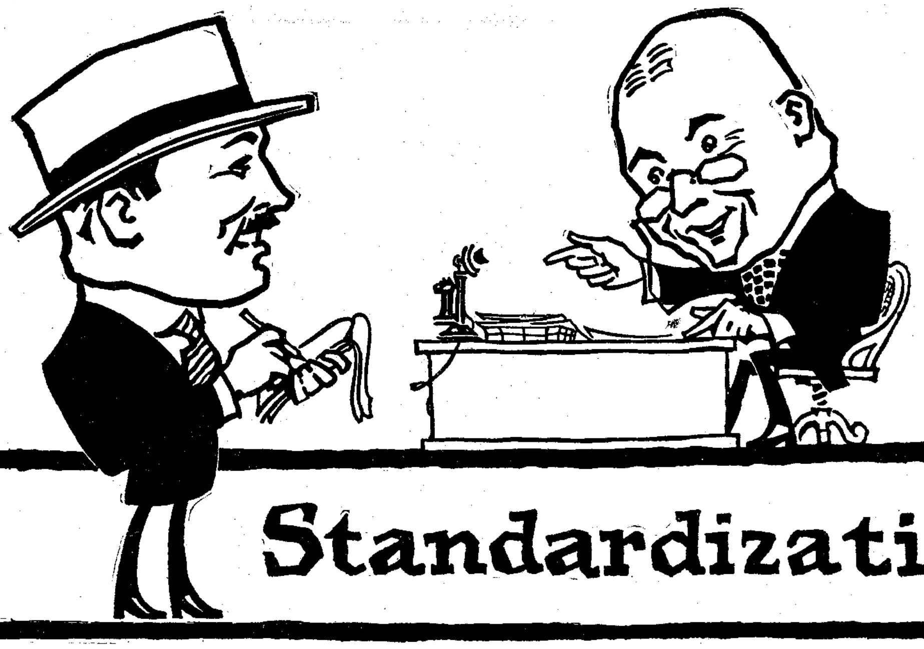

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What They've Done

THEY have developed a Business out of a Mystery and are the only concern manufacturing waste that has made their product a nationally-known, standardized, trade-marked article of commerce.

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A NUMBER of the principal railroads, large industrial concerns, power plants, factories, mills and machine shops that used to order waste by "specifications" now order a standardized, staple grade where a uniform quality is guaranteed by the Royal Manufacturing Company.

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5—Wrapped its product in clean burlap with new steel bands, and
6—Fixed the "tare" at 6%.

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While I nodded nearly napping,
Suddenly there came a tapping,
As of someone gently rapping,
Rapping at my office door.
—Poe.

That opportunity knocks but once at every door is a bromidic untruth.

We have knocked at your door before, and we shall continue to sound the alarm until you awake to the fact that you are losing time and money by not using

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to the speeches give continuity to the volume. About two-thirds of the 369 pages are taken up by the speeches, the other third being descriptive matter. The volume ought to aid much in developing good will between the countries represented. Read with care, and especially by young men, it should widen their horizon of patriotism, and expand the true American spirit of human fellowship.

The leading speeches given were those made in English by Mr. Balfour, and in French (translated into English) by Mr. Viviani, the latter being one of the acknowledged great orators of France. Admirable addresses were made also by the chief commissioners from Italy, Belgium, and Russia, the Prince of Udine revealing in his utterances an oratorical glow that rivaled that of the Frenchman. American speakers maintained a high standing for such occasions, conspicuous among these, until his sudden death, being Mr. Choate. Finer specimens of offhand speech are seldom found, than this book affords. Its influence should reach far beyond the termination of the frightful war which brought such famous men to America.

III

EARLY WAR-DAYS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Stuermer, Harry. Two War-Years in Constantinople. Sketches of German and Young Turkish Ethics and Politics. 8vo, pp. 292. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

From Constantinople comparatively little news has come since the war began. Naturally a German would know most—apart, of course, from the Turks themselves. But that a German who fought as a German in Masuria during 1914 and was correspondent in Constantinople for the *Kölnische Zeitung* during 1915–16 should write a volume so condemnatory of German *Weltpolitik* and militarism as this would be inexplicable were it not for the precedent set in the now famous book, "J'Accuse." Of course Dr. Stuermer, too, wrote not in Germany, but in Switzerland. By doing it he cut himself off from Fatherland and friends, so sweeping is his indictment of his native land and its policy—political and military. Of this he is aware, as is abundantly evident by the heroics and self-compassion which somewhat mar his work. But for the writing he was well equipped by extensive travel and long residence abroad, where he had opportunities to compare and contrast German and British colonial management.

"Thousands of Germans otherwise thoroughly imbued with the national spirit make no secret of the fact that they would far rather live in a British than a German colony."

The reasons are—British generosity and German bureaucracy.

His first chapter deals with the baselessness of German contentions as to the reasons for the war; with German methods in Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, Prussian arrogance, and militaristic journalism. And his conclusion is:

"The moment England entered the war Germany lost the war."

Of course that is individual opinion. As to German methods, he corroborates from the testimony of German officers the evidence of lustful savagery committed in Belgium. All this is, however, incidental and preparatory.

To Constantinople he went with no prejudice against the Turks, but with the conviction that the war was Germany's unpardonable sin. There to him as a German intimate knowledge of Turkish-

German politics was easily available. Of the Armenian affair he says:

> "I must hold the German Government as equally responsible with the Turks for the atrocities they *allowed them to commit*" (italics ours).

All this is now confirmed by the German stipulations imposed on Russians in the return of Russian Armenia to the Turks. Germany wishes the Armenian race stamped out more ardently than do the Turks. German officers "took the initiative" when local authorities hesitated to kill. The cold calculation with which the persecution and massacres were carried out were within his own observation.

Dr. Stuermer strengthens the conclusion, often stated, that one must distinguish between the Turkish Government and the Turkish peasant. Of the latter's fighting and other good qualities he speaks well in reviewing the Gallipoli and Mesopotamian campaigns to Kut-el-Amara. But of the "Turanism" and "Pan-Turkism" of the Government he has nothing good to say. In dealing with the Young Turks he characterizes each of the great leaders—Djemal Pasha, Enver Pasha, and Talaat Bey. The first is a clever, self-seeking opportunist; the second is a cold-blooded, thieving, lying, vainglorious murderer; the last is an intelligent, shrewd, narrowly patriotic, dictatorial power behind the throne, the man really responsible for the Turkish policy since that Government entered the war. Here is the author's general conclusion.

> "The amputation of Turkey is a stern social necessity. Some one has said: 'The greatest enemy of Turkey is the Turk.' I have too much love for the Turkish people, too much sympathy for them, to adopt this pessimistic attitude without great inward opposition; but unfortunately it is too true."

The volume was written "to relieve the author's conscience," to acquit him of even sympathetic participation in Germany's crimes. It lacks the *verve*, the logic, the forcefulness of "J'Accuse." But its testimony against Germany in the East is as damning as the other's is against her in the West.

IV

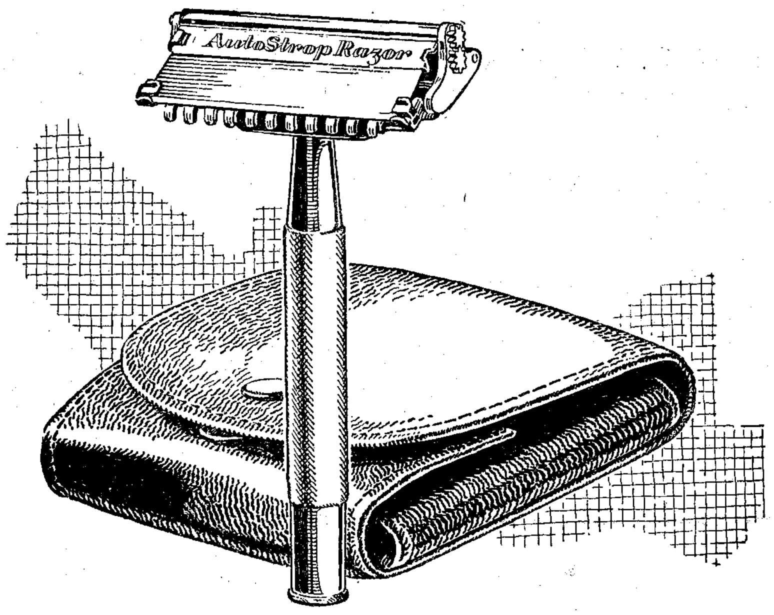
DR. HILLIS ON GERMAN ATROCITIES

Hillis, Newell Dwight. German Atrocities: Their Nature and Philosophy. Studies in Belgium and France during July and August of 1917. Pp. 160. 1918. $1 net. New York: Fleming H. Revell & Co. Postage, 8 cents.

Dr. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, began in September, 1914, the inquiries which led up to this book. He continued them last summer, on the ground where German atrocities were said to have been committed. One reads his pages now expecting to come upon accounts of awful deeds done—and finds them. The author has looked behind or beneath the atrocities recorded for the inspiration of them. He deliberately charges upon the Kaiser and his teachings the murder and other crimes as proved by the diaries of German soldiers, and prints from photographic plates. He says:

> "Plainly the Ten Commandments stood squarely in the pathway of the Kaiser's ambition. Unless his ambitions for world-rule were to be defeated, some scheme had to be invented to free the German soldier from conscience, and break the fetters of divine law. Therefore, the soldier's token was invented."

Made of stiff cardboard or of aluminum, the token shows a portrait of the Deity, as the Kaiser conceives him to be, holding in one hand a sickle for the death-harvest, while



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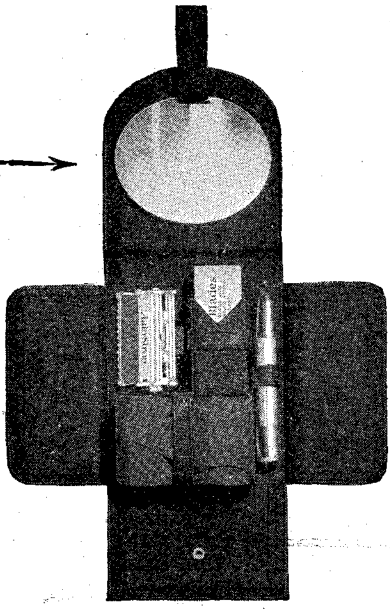

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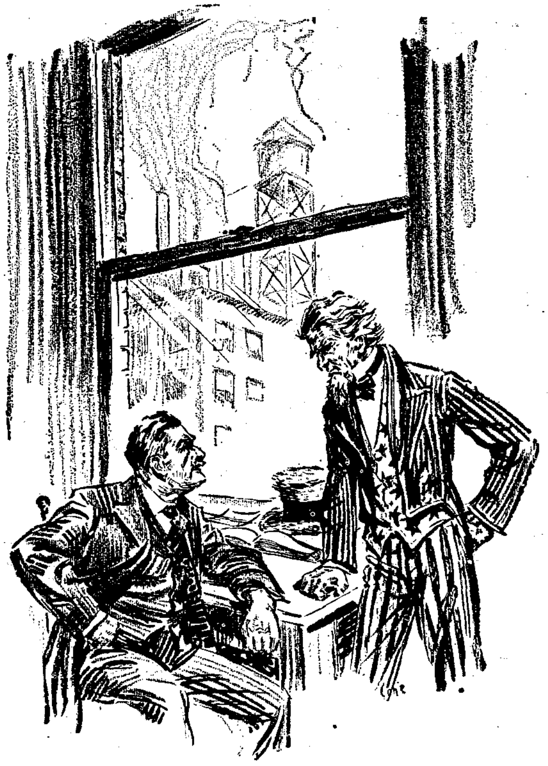

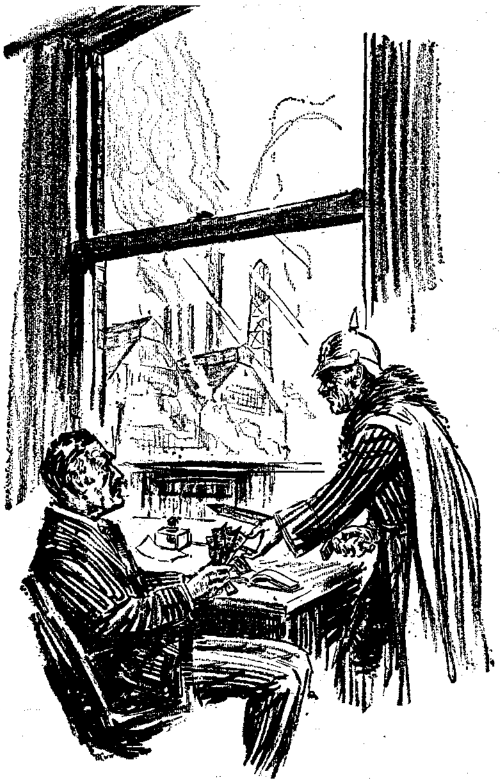

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under it are these words—"Strike him dead; the Day of Judgment will not ask you for reasons." This "token" is pictured on one of the supplementary pages of this book. Chapter II describes "The Pan-German Empire Scheme, For Which Germany Lost Her Soul." Dr. Hillis says that when this was first announced Kaiser Wilhelm "bribed his people by appeals to avarice, ambition, and jealousy of England and Russia. The arguments used by the Potsdam gang were very simple: Agriculture pays six per cent., trade eight per cent., shipping twelve per cent., but war is an industry that pays fifty per cent. dividend upon the investment." Dr. Hillis proceeds to illustrate this with fearful proof. Some of his assertions are so serious it is easy to wish that they could not be proved at all. Note these:

> "The deadly virus of avarice and militarism has burned like a fever in Germany's soul."
>
> "In the presence of all the world we have seen Germany lose her soul."
>
> "What in 1900 was efficiency, in 1914 became the science of lying, theft, rape, poison, and assassination."
>
> "The moment Germany crosses the frontiers all Belgians and Frenchmen lose any right whatever to either their lives or their property."

Dr. Hillis considers with care "What the United States and Her Allies Are Fighting For," and he does not minimize the advantages which Germany had in beginning this conflict.

V

MR. SIMONDS'S WAR HISTORY

Simonds, Frank H. History of the World-War: The Attack on France. Profusely illustrated. Vol. I. Pp. xxiii–289. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

This, the first volume of an important history of the present Titanic struggle for world-domination between the forces of autocracy and democracy, is planned, in the words of the author, one of the most accomplished of the many writers whom the war has brought into prominence, as "an American comment upon a world-war." Enlarging upon this idea in his preface, he says further: "It represents merely an effort to interpret fairly and to an American audience the earlier incidents in the world-struggle hitherto mainly explained to Americans by commentators belonging to nations already at war, who have reviewed the campaigns from the perspective of belligerents and have naturally paid small attention to the point of view of the citizens of a nation separated by its history, by its neutrality, and by the expanse of the ocean from the conflict."

In pursuance of this plan Mr. Simonds has produced what may be characterized as an eminently fair and impartial presentation of the various happenings from the outbreak of hostilities to the spring of 1915. His first chapter, 1871 to 1904, is a particularly able and logical statement of the international events that led up to the final declarations of war between the Great Powers. No one who reads carefully this concise and clearly reasoned summary of the plots and counter-plots of European diplomacy during critical thirty odd years can fail to grasp the essentials underlying the conflict in which we are now engaged.

Mr. Simonds follows up this telling résumé of modern history with chapters on the German attack, the Belgian defense, and the French offense, the battle of the Marne, the deadlock in the West, the Eastern field, the battle of Lemberg, the Warsaw campaign, and new horizons and new German problems, concluding with a chapter on events on the Eastern front up to the battle of Dunajec, and one on those in the West from November, 1914, to May, 1915. All these chapters are written in a vigorous and spirited style, packed with interesting matter, and abounding in naturalistic touches that bring home the facts pointedly to the readers' comprehension.

The book is filled with a large number of full-page illustrations from photographs, which serve admirably to center the interest and make real the narrative, and is provided with twenty-three maps illustrative of the battles and campaigns described.

VI

OTHER WAR-BOOKS

Fortescue, Granville. France Bears the Burden. Pp. 214. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. $1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

This well-written book closes with these words: "When democracy rises triumphant from the struggles with despotism, and when the last page of war-history is written, the world will gladly acknowledge its debt to France." If all the world could read this account such acknowledgment would not wait. In many respects it is the clearest, most vivid, altho not the most lurid, statement of war's conditions and sacrifices that has appeared. French fighters, Frenchmen at home, and Frenchwomen wherever they are, have reason to feel proud of a tribute so extended and discriminating, and giving such credit to the French and to the French spirit.

Thayer, William Roscoe. The Collapse of Superman. 12mo, pp. 77. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 60 cents. Postage, 8 cents.

Is the German the superman he thinks himself? Mr. Thayer, the author of famous recent books on Cavour and John Hay, looks this superman over, examines his thoughts and deeds, and then answers with a negative that needs no doubling for emphasis. It is one of the wittiest books of the war, biting in irony, cutting in satire. Yet it never goes outside the region of fact for fuel to feed the fires of irony and satire. The form in which fact is stated is arresting. It is a brilliant book, fascinating and convincing, classic in finish and form. It should be found by dozens in cantonments, where its truth and humor would prove inspiring and stimulating in preparation for the work of disillusioning the "Hun."

Chéradame, André. The United States and Pan-Germania. Pp. 170. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

After an extended review of this author's "Pan-Germanism" in THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 26, not much need be said about the more pretentious volume entitled as above. On its title-page President Wilson's Flag-day Address is quoted from in his memorable words: "From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread"; and Mr. Chéradame closes his foreword "To my American Readers" by saying: "Germany no longer exists. In her place stands Pan-Germany, whose existence is incompatible with the independence of the United States and the freedom of the world." It is the conclusion that he believes must follow, in the minds of American citizens, from the perusal of the facts embodied in this book. He spent twenty-two years, he tells us, "in studying the Pan-German conspiracy by means of systematic investigations" which took him "into one hundred and seventy-seven cities of Europe, America, and Asia"; and he feels justified, therefore, in the warning which he sounds herein.

Kellogg, Vernon. Headquarters Nights. A Record of Conversations and Experiences at the Headquarters of the German Army in France and Belgium. Pp. 116. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. $1, postpaid.

"The confessions of a converted pacifist," the author calls this book. The "Conversations" were mostly with a certain Professor-Officer with whom Professor Kellogg was thrown in daily contact, who claimed that "this war is necessary as a test of the German position and claim"; that "if Germany is beaten, it will prove that she has moved along the wrong evolutionary line, and should be beaten"; that "if she wins, it will prove that she is on the right way," etc. The best portion of the book is outside the "Conversations," for its author had exceptional opportunities in Belgium, as the chief lieutenant of Mr. Hoover, in the Belgian Relief Commission.

Benés, Dr. Edouard. Bohemia's Case for Independence. With an Introduction by Henry Wickham Steed. Pp. 132. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 2*s*. 6*d*. net. Postage, 8 cents.

Dr. Benés presents for Bohemia a good "Case." In Bohemia, as he considers its boundaries, there are two branches of the same nation, numbering ten millions of people. They are all Czechs, who speak the same language, have the same history and civilization, but three millions of them are known as Slovaks, who are under the domination of Hungary and the Magyars, while the remainder, commonly known as Czechs, are dominated by Austria. They should all be their own masters, this author urges, which they never can be if a Pan-German Empire is permitted to follow this war. "There is, therefore," Dr. Benés concludes, "no means but to destroy Austria-Hungary, to arrest the *Drang nach Osten* of Prussia, and to break forever the German hegemony in Europe."

Clarke, Ida Clyde. American Women and the World-War. Pp. 545. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2. Postage, 16 cents.

This is a book with a twofold purpose: first, to discover to women themselves their tremendous opportunities and responsibilities in the present world-conflict; secondly, to record in permanent form "the actual beginnings of the greatest massed effort of women the world has ever known." Tho the work of individual organization in every State has been of great value, the author has as basis for her story the work of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense. The work is so big, so detailed, and so comprehensive that adequate description is impossible, but no phase of the subject is untouched: its creation, its purpose, its plans, and its achievements in the different departments of "Child Welfare," "Health and Recreation," "Training-Camp Activities," "Patriotic Education," "Liberty Loans," "Red Cross," and all forms of national service. Part II is devoted to special chapters on individual States and the war-work of each, invaluable for reference. Part III discusses war-relief work organizations of and for all countries, and Part IV gives a directory of all organizations doing defense work. This is an excellent book for telling American women what has been done, what is being done, and what must be done. It is an inspiration as well as a record.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Annual Report for 1917. 8vo, pp. 816. New York: Office of the Society, Tribune Building.

The present annual report of the Scenic Society (the twenty-second), as prepared by the Secretary, Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, emphasizes anew the splendid work this society has done and still does for scenic and historic places in this and other States of the Union.

During the year 1917 the three notable additions made to the list of properties saved from neglect or loss to the public were what is known as Stark's field, which is of interest geologically and for its connection with Burgoyne's defeat; the Temple Hill Monument, below Newburg, which marks a Revolutionary site and was the birthplace of the Cincinnati, and the Guy Johnson home near Amsterdam, one of the few surviving colonial mansions in the Mohawk Valley. Largely as the work of this society, Stony Point and Lake George battle-fields, Battle Island in the Oswego River, Watkins Glen, Phillipse Manor Hall at Yonkers, the Schuyler mansion at Albany, Sir William Johnson's home at Johnstown, the Dyckman house in New York, are well-cared-for public properties. Among properties cared for directly by this society as custodian for the State are Letchworth Park, in western New York, and John Boyd Thacher Park, in the Heldebergs, near Albany.

Because of the great mass of information concerning the work of the society presented in these reports, and the rare intelligence and lucidity with which the reports have been prepared over a period of twenty-two years, they remain probably the most interesting, and, to general readers, permanently valuable of the many official publications issued by the State in that time.

Forbes, B. C. Men Who Are Making America. Pp. 442. New York: B. C. Forbes Publishing Company. $3. Postage, 18 cents.

Not all the men who are making America are included in this volume, but fifty are told about. "Were I not confident that the volume will have some inspirational value," he informs us in his Introduction, "I would not have troubled to write it." It will have such a value. Time, labor, patience, and diplomacy were certainly required to obtain the vast number of personal facts which are here attractively presented; to secure these in the language of the men themselves may have been hardest of all. An ambitious young man can in this volume make the intimate acquaintance of men famous the world over for what they have done in commerce, science, and finance. If he can not be inspired thereby, the ambitious young man had better put away ambition and content himself with mere clamlike existence.

Bruce, H. Addington. Handicaps of Childhood. Pp. 306. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

If we accept Mr. Bruce's statement that "it is on the development of a really efficient parenthood that the future of society depends," "then we must accept the conclusion that there is great need that parents give more care and intelligent attention to their children. This book will be of real importance in helping parents properly to understand and train their children in the moral sphere. The author's manner is simple and concrete, quoting illustrative cases from life, and aims at giving the underlying causes, possible and probable, of childish eccentricities, such as jealousy and sulkiness. "Mental Backwardness," "The Only Child," "The Child Who Sulks," "Jealousy," "Selfishness," "Fairy-Stories that Handicap," "Night Terrors"—all these subjects are given illuminating discussion. The reader is made to feel that our health and happiness depend largely on the mental food given us as children. "You are careful as to the food you give your child's body; be no less careful as to the food you give his mind." Hypersensitiveness or nervousness usually indicates something radically wrong in hearing, sight, digestion, or mentality—so be watchful! The book has been written out of facts discovered in the realm of child psychology.

Iglehart, Ferdinand Cowle, D.D. King Alcohol Dethroned. Pp. 376. New York: The Christian Herald. $1. Postage, 10 cents.

The distinguishing feature of this new volume on temperance reform is its personal element. "Facts, facts, facts," Dr. Iglehart says in his preface, "are killing the liquor traffic, and hence I have packed this book as full of them as I knew how." A large portion of his facts are in the form of testimonies from men whose words must carry weight with thinking people. Even in his most abstract chapters, "Alcohol and Psychology," "Alcohol and Physiology," and "Alcohol and Literature," he draws freely upon the personal element of the equation, proof of what alcohol has done being, in his opinion, more persuasive than arguments, to show that in the nature of things it surely had to go.

Chief among the personalities called in evidence is Abraham Lincoln, whose "Attitude" fills two full chapters, and concerning whom Dr. Iglehart quotes from a number of men who knew Lincoln well and who vouch for his habit of total abstinence. One of these men died recently—Maj. James B. Merwin, a trusted friend of Lincoln before and after the latter became President; another was William O. Stoddard, one of Lincoln's private secretaries, who is living still, and whose testimony is positive and clear. "Lincoln was known far and near as a 'total abstainer," Mr. Stoddard asserted when Dr. Iglehart interviewed him; and he further stated, what has not so often been claimed, that Lincoln "carried his idea of the danger of liquor into his own life at the White House, and did the unusual, the startling thing of banishing wine from the White House." Other notable witnesses quoted are Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, and a host of Governors, members of Congress, etc. Handsome tribute is paid to "Fighting Organizations," and to the leading temperance reformers of the past.

Holliday, Robert Cortes. Booth Tarkington. Pp. 218. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Holliday has not essayed a life of Booth Tarkington, but an estimate of his writing, his message, and his ability to "get it over," as well as its worthiness. There are cleverness and originality in the style of the book, and the author is as fair and honest in his censure, of which there is little, as in his praise, of which there is much. After mentioning his hero's birth, his preacher ancestor, and his college affiliations, he traces his characteristics through his different books, and comments on the different traits as he meets them. "The mimic, the actor, is everywhere apparent." "He has been, apparently from the first, now out-and-out romanticist, now flatly realist, and at times has tried to make oil and water mix." Booth Tarkington wrote for no ulterior use—he wrote for practise, and the symptoms are the "birth-throes of an innate vocation."

In his "Gentleman from Indiana" he is the wittiest of our novelists, setting himself to depict the "irredeemable dulness" of United States provincial life, but in "Monsieur Beaucaire" he is "absolutely unique." Mr. Holliday comments on the points appearing in every Tarkington story, such as the ever-present misunderstanding, his love of music and quoted songs, also his singular power of making his reader see and hear the thing described. In his talent the play is never the thing—it is the people and the freshness of the art with which the story is told. The author's analyses of the different stories are almost as interesting as the stories themselves. "Cherry" is called a "work of virtuosity." For his boy stories—"Penrod" and "Seventeen"—genius or some occult power was necessary. "By what Mr. Tarkington has done, he has let himself in for a good deal to come. By what he has now written we may know that he has not yet begun to write."

Wade, Frank B. A Text-Book of Precious Stones. Illustrated. Pp. 316. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. Postage, 12 cents.

"Science is nothing but boiled down common sense," declares Mr. Wade, and so offers this text-book for the necessary education of jewelers and the purchasing public. The book is clearly and analytically written. It discusses the distinguishing properties of precious stones, such as numerical properties, refraction, double refraction, absorption, dichroism, specific gravity, luster, hardness, dispersion, and color. Then come chapters on suitability of stones and their composition, interesting ones on names, sources, and the cutting of stones, followed by practical lessons on detecting imitations and synthetic gems. The study of pearls is particularly fascinating. It describes their growth, value, imitation, and the cause of their wonderful luster. Tho the book is technical, it is easily understood and interesting and would prove of worth to one who wishes to purchase, or assure himself, of the value of gems already bought.

Follett, Helen, Thomas, and Wilson. Some Modern Novelists. Pp. 358. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Part of this book has already appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* and *The Yale Review*, and the whole aim is to indicate the "modern tendency of fiction toward a fuller sense of continuity in the world and in man's collective life." The authors appreciated are: George Meredith, George Gissing, Henry James, Thomas Hardy, William DeMorgan, William Dean Howells, Eden Phillpotts, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, John Galsworthy, Edith Wharton, and Joseph Conrad. There is an introductory chapter on "War and the Reader," and a final chapter on "The Younger Generation." The authors do not attempt to present an exhaustive account of each celebrity, but to identify each author by what is "central and essential in him—to locate his center of gravity." For example, see the comments on Meredith:

> "He was the first figure of great eminence in English fiction to have got through the jungle of scientific rationalism to a new faith exempt from the challenge of science."

"No one outside a few Greeks has ever taken Nature so naturally as he did."

Meredith waged a life-long battle against extremes which he hated: grossness and sentimentalism, the pretense that man is all animal and the pretense that man is not animal at all. "His noble humility," we are told, "counts for immortality." It is a temptation to quote pertinent words on each author, but that is impossible. Conrad as "man and artist is too great to be comprehended in any one glimpse." Ethel Sidgwick "never droops things or messes things, having the quick fingers of art." Meanwhile, it remains true that the great persons are those who have both something to teach their age and an endless capacity to learn from it.

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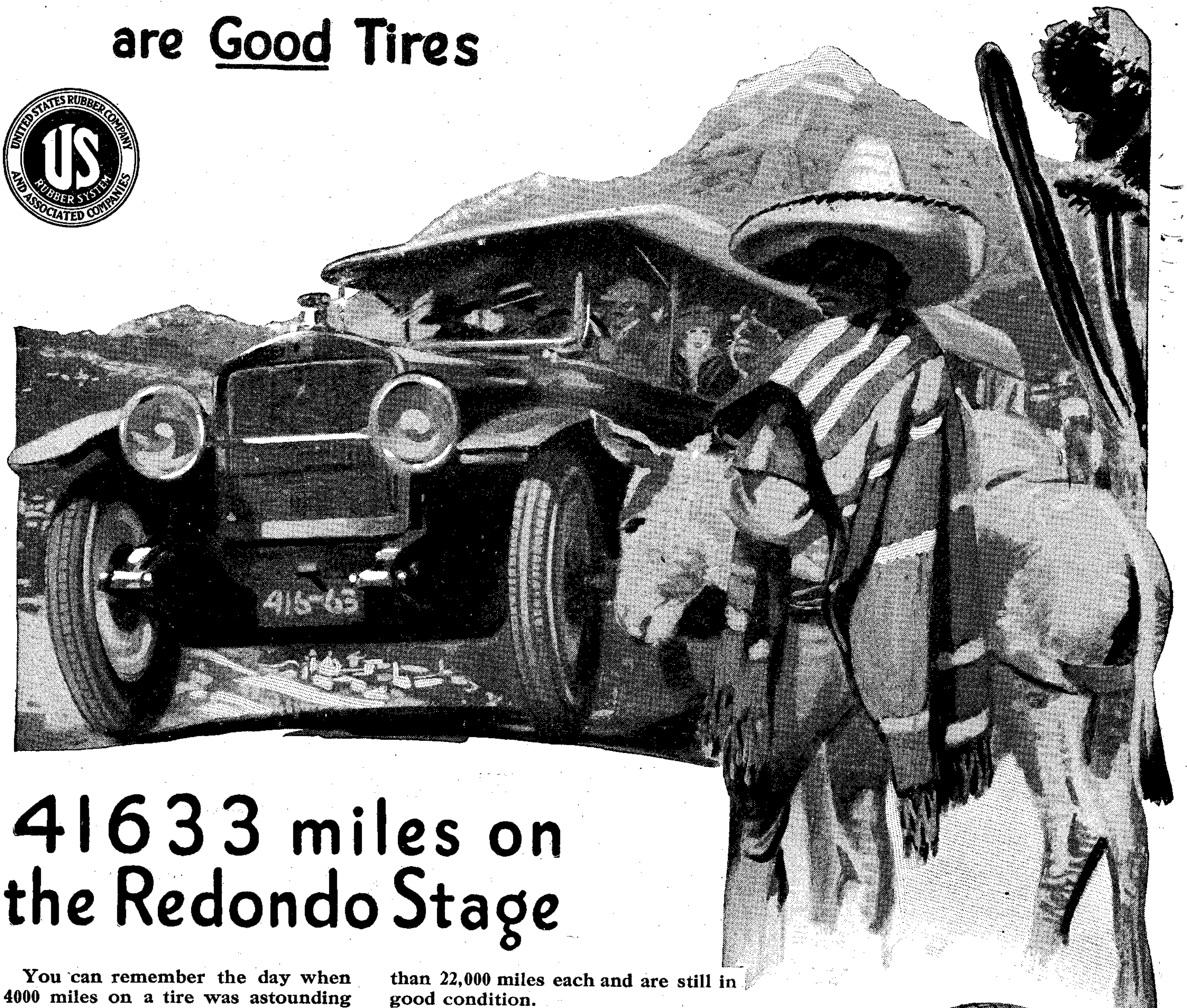

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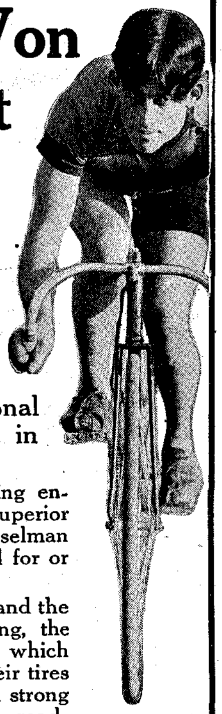

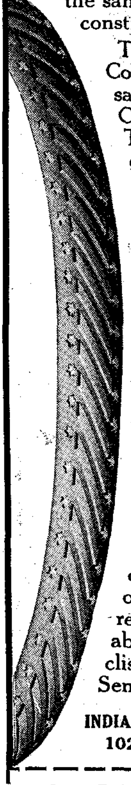

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"MY right has been rolled up. My left has been driven back. My center has been smashed. I have ordered an advance from all directions."

This epigrammatic message, bristling with bulldog tenacity, was sent by General Foch to Marshal Joffre during the battle of the Marne, and is characteristic of the man who has been selected as supreme commander on the Western front; for the great German offensive resulted in that for which President Wilson, Lloyd George, and Mr. Clemenceau have long contended—unity of command of the Allied forces.

Putting aside all personal and national considerations or petty jealousies, Gen. Ferdinand Foch, the brilliant military genius of France, has been made Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Allied Nations. And promptly upon his appointment General Pershing placed the American forces already in France at his disposal, while President Wilson at once issued orders to those in command "over here" to increase troop shipments as rapidly as possible; for one of the first expressions of the new Commander-in-Chief was to emphasize to General Pershing the need for more American troops at the front.

Gen. Ferdinand Foch was France's great Apostle of Preparedness. He preached it long before the clouds of war were perceptible to the average man on the horizon of a world at peace, and, like the late Augustus Gardner and other Americans of clear vision, he preached to an unheeding audience. Says a writer in the New York *Sun:*

> All through the peaceful years that General Foch persisted in his spoken belief that the great war soon was coming he was hammering his doctrine of preparedness for the fight into the army officers about him, not preaching directly to the people, as the leading American apostles of preparedness were doing. And so the name and characteristics of even Representative Augustus Gardner were better known to Americans than the personality of Foch was known in France.
>
> Army officers who had attended his lectures on strategy and tactics in the *École de Guerre* were prone to look upon him—much as they respected his attainments—as a great theorist, a mathematician of a very high order, a philosopher, a man of rare physical grace, and, despite a certain austerity of manner, of much personal charm, and a soldier who could talk and write fluently about the fine points of his profession. But in spite of the admiration which French army men had for these high attainments of their teacher the opinion was held not uncommonly among French military leaders that Foch was first and last a theorist, whose place was the lecture-hall, not the field.
>
> And then came "*der Tag*" that Foch had expected quite as confidently as had the biggest bullneck in Prussian autocracy. Foch, so it has been said authoritatively of him, was the least surprized man, soldier, statesman, or civilian in all France when into Belgium and over the eastern frontier of France the Kaiser's great gray fighting-machine came charging along pell-mell. And straightway the French military men who thought they knew all about Foch learned almost in a day that they had known nothing about him at all.
>
> On to the field he went, still a philosopher, teacher, writer, theorist, and instantly he began to put into practical execution all the lectures, writings, preachments, and theories he had been hammering into his military students for many years. Suddenly France awoke to the fact that in Foch she could lay claim to one of the very great captains of her splendid military history.

Foch was just passing out of his teens when he began his practical lessons in war, fighting against the Germans as a subaltern. Now, in his sixty-seventh year, he is rounding out his career fighting as supreme commander of all the Allied armies against the hordes of the Hun.

Despite his splendid efforts in the field, he was little known even in France until recently, and when King George visited the battle-front and conferred upon two French leaders the highest military honor within the gift of the British Crown, Englishmen asked:

"Who is General Foch? We know Joffre, but who is Foch, who also gets the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath?"

But the Germans knew him. They had translated his books on the science of warfare into German long before they were translated into English and Italian. And the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, the official organ of the German General Staff, had been condescending enough to speak of General Foch as "one of the few strategists of the first class among the Entente Allies."

The Sun thus tells of his appointment to the position of Director of the *École de Guerre:*

> Unnumbered French general officers of high family and political connections were seeking the place. The wires were pulled so hard and the entanglements became so complex that Clemenceau suddenly cast all the schemers aside and decided to pick a dark horse of his own choosing.
>
> Whereupon the French Premier one day invited the unsuspecting General Foch, who had not been so much as mentioned among the candidates and never had had the vaguest hope that his name would be considered even for a moment, to call one day for a routine conference. At the close of the perfunctory talk Clemenceau suddenly invited General Foch to luncheon with him.
>
> "Oh, by the way, General," remarked the Premier lightly over the coffee and cigars, "I have a bit of news for you. It may interest you to learn that you are nominated Director of the *École de Guerre*."
>
> "I!" exclaimed the astounded General. "Why, I am not even a candidate. It's impossible. And besides I fear you do not know about my family. What would the politicians say if they were to learn that the Director of the *École de Guerre* is of a religious family, to whom the Church is of tremendous moment? You may not

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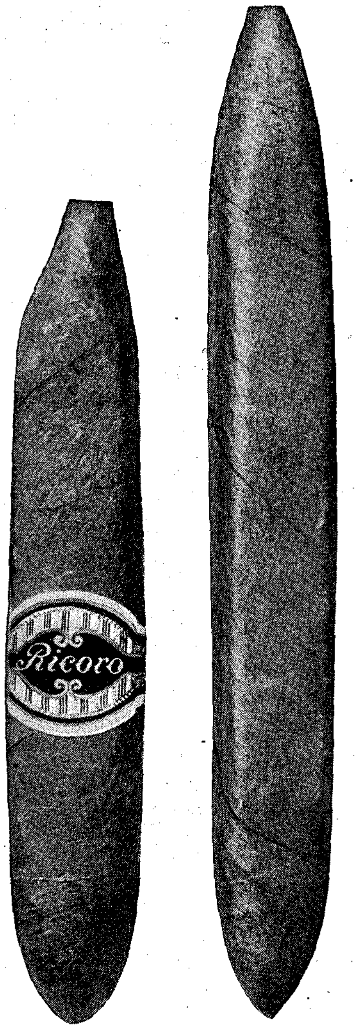

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Enamel
"the label shows the color"
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Your car needs painting but the Government needs the painter.

It would cost you from $50 to $100 to have the car professionally painted in a dust-proof loft—the Government needs that money—it will buy Liberty Bonds.

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Paint the Car Yourself

Very likely you never did a job of painting in your life. Don't let that frighten you. You can do this job and do it well. The car will look bright and new and ship-shape.

Murphy Da-cote Motor Car Enamel is a compound of the kind of pigments and high grade varnishes that are used in painting automobiles at the factory. We supply finishing materials to over half the makers of fine cars. For fifty-two years we have been specialists in coach and automobile varnishes.

Murphy Da-cote flows on like cream, leaving no brush marks. It produces a glossy, hard, elastic finish which weather exposure, road grime, grease and constant washing will not injure. It dries overnight. It is made for the amateur but is plenty good enough for the professional.

Murphy Da-cote is made in black and white and popular colors. On each can there is a broad band of the color contained in the can. The label shows the color.

If your dealer has not received his shipment, write to us and we will see that you are supplied. Send for our unique color book which shows how your car will look painted in different colors.

Murphy Varnish Company
Franklin Murphy, jr., President
Newark, N. J. **Chicago, Ill.**
Dougall Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate

Paint it this afternoon - Run it out NEW tomorrow

know it, but my brother is a Jesuit! Think of it, a Jesuit priest!"

"That be damned!" is the reply attributed to the brusk French Premier. "All the Jesuits in the world could not alter the fact that you are to be the Director of the *École de Guerre!*"

And thereupon for five years General Foch, as head of France's great school of war, rendered services as a military teacher which went far toward turning out the unparalleled army which for almost four years has been putting up the magnificent fight of history.

General Foch was born October 2, 1851, in the town of Tarbes in what is now the Department of the Hautes-Pyrenées within four months of General Joffre, whose birthplace was only four miles away. *The Sun* says of General Foch's career:

His father, Napoleon Foch, was a Bonapartist and secretary of the prefecture at Tarbes under Napoleon III. There also were born General Foch's brothers. One of these brothers is a lawyer and also bears the name of Napoleon. The other brother is still a priest in the Society of Jesus.

The General and his brothers attended a small college in Tarbes and then left home to take up their respective military, legal, and religious studies. After his service as a subaltern—like Joffre—in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, young Foch began rapidly to earn a reputation as a student and military scientist among his colleagues in the Army. When twenty-six years old he received a commission as captain in the artillery and steadily rose in rank until, while a Brigadier-General, he went back to his old *École de Guerre* as its director.

Following his five years as head of the war-college, he was placed in command of the Thirteenth Division of the French Army. Next he commanded the Eighth Corps, at Bourges, and from this command he was placed at the head of the Twentieth Corps at Nancy.

When the great conflict between his own country and Germany finally was begun by Germany in August, 1914, General Foch was in the Lorraine district. Then when the Germans had ravished Belgium and were tearing down upon Paris he was hurried from his post to stand side by side with Joffre in the great counter-attack which culminated at the Marne.

And on September 9, 1914, it was General Foch who, reasoning that there must be some sort of gap between the Prussian Guard and the Saxon Army, "found the enemy's weak point." He promptly assembled a sufficient quantity of artillery to smash the Guard in the marshes of St. Gond, separated Saxon from Prussian, and so forced the Germans to fall back.

Again he was in general command at Ypres, fortunately, when once more the Germans made a great onslaught. At the head of the British and Belgian as well as the French forces which met that onslaught General Foch again outfought and outgeneraled the Germans. And once more he stopt their drive, which this time was headed toward Calais and the English Channel.

By this time General Foch was hailed, even by the greatest of military experts, as one of the foremost military geniuses of the whole war. He had become known now as one man who could act impetuously and yet, strange as the paradox may seem, always with scientific calculation—with "clear thinking impulsiveness," as one British military observer of note put it. As taciturn as Joffre on occasions, he showed always a nervous dash and headlong method of attack never observed in the more cautious but very able Joffre.

All through his military work and studies Napoleon has been his idol. He has studied the campaigns of Napoleon since his boyhood days, varying these studies with a thorough study also of the campaigns of Cæsar. And throughout his career he never has forgotten that it is the "man behind the gun" who must be depended upon to win the battles, no matter how great is the generalship displayed.

General Foch is credited with being nearer the hearts of his fighting men and with knowing more of their thought, their desires, their most insignificant longings than any man in France. And altho he never permits of familiarity that would endanger discipline, he has learned to know the heart of the French soldier by mingling with them in the trenches, talking to them at first hand, being of them but always above them.

All correspondents agree that General Foch is a difficult man to interview, his usual greeting being:

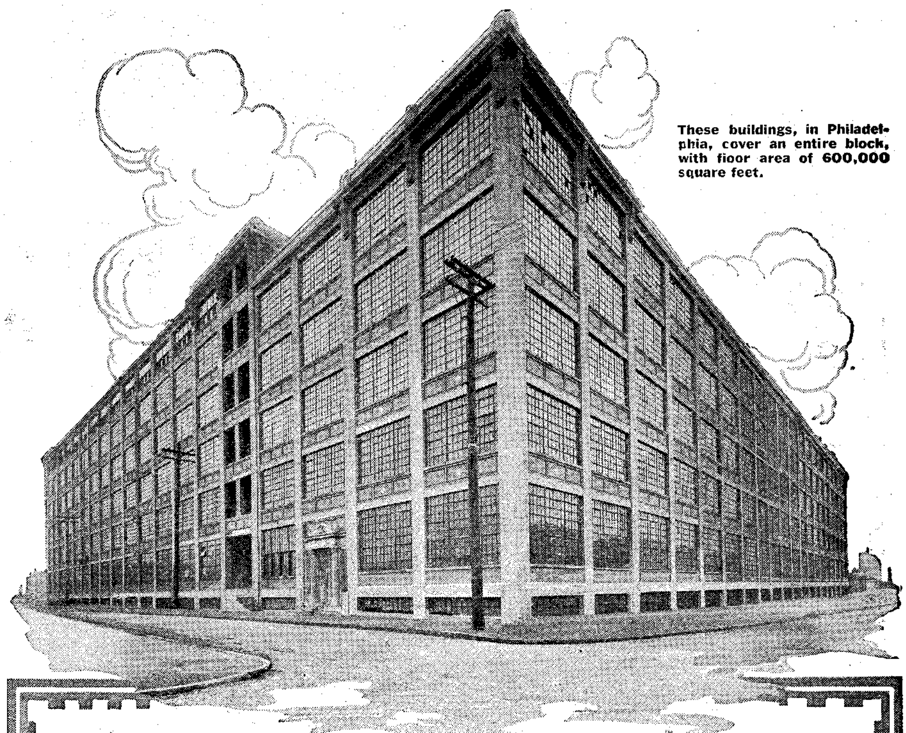
"Good morning. It's a fine day. Good-by."

An opinion was once held in Paris that his methods were similar to those of the Kaiser, and that he believed a battle could not be won without sacrificing men. This irritated him when it was reported to him by one of his aides, and he snapt:

"Sacrificing men! Sacrificing Germans, they must mean. I don't throw away my own soldiers!"

Describing General Foch as "the soldier who has intervened at every point to save France from the shifting menace that came out of the north in 1914," a writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle* says of his brilliant achievements since then:

> There have been disputes as to the measure of credit due to Foch and Manoury for the Marne victory. Both were vital instruments in carrying out the orders of Joffre, but it is a fact that after Manoury had thrown his improvised army against von Kluck's flank, von Bülow's corps and the Prussian Guard were nearer complete victory than before. It was then that Foch, acting on his own initiative, ordered his broken center and bending right to attack, while shifting his famous Forty-second Division from left to right to strike at the Germans breaking through his center.
>
> This maneuver unquestionably saved the day amd made the German retreat from the Marne inevitable. Almost immediately began the race to the sea, and here again it was Foch, as commander of the French, British, and Belgian troops, who brought victory and stopt the Germans on their way to Calais. Those were the three great Allied victories in 1914—the battles of Nancy, the Marne, and the Yser. Foch moved rapidly from the first to the last battle-field and played the leading part in saving France.
>
> He is fond of quoting Joseph de Maistre's maxim, "A lost battle is a battle one believes oneself to have lost; in a material sense, no battle can be lost." To which



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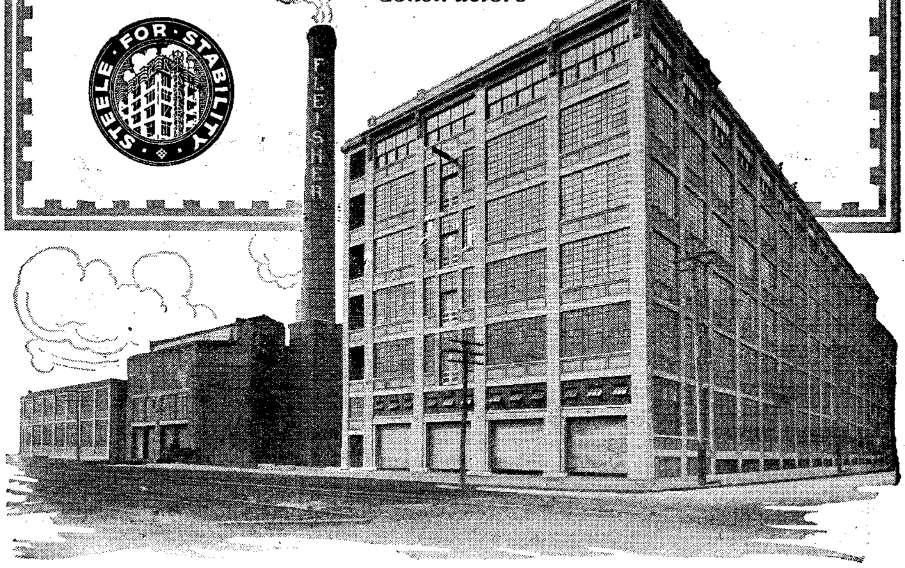

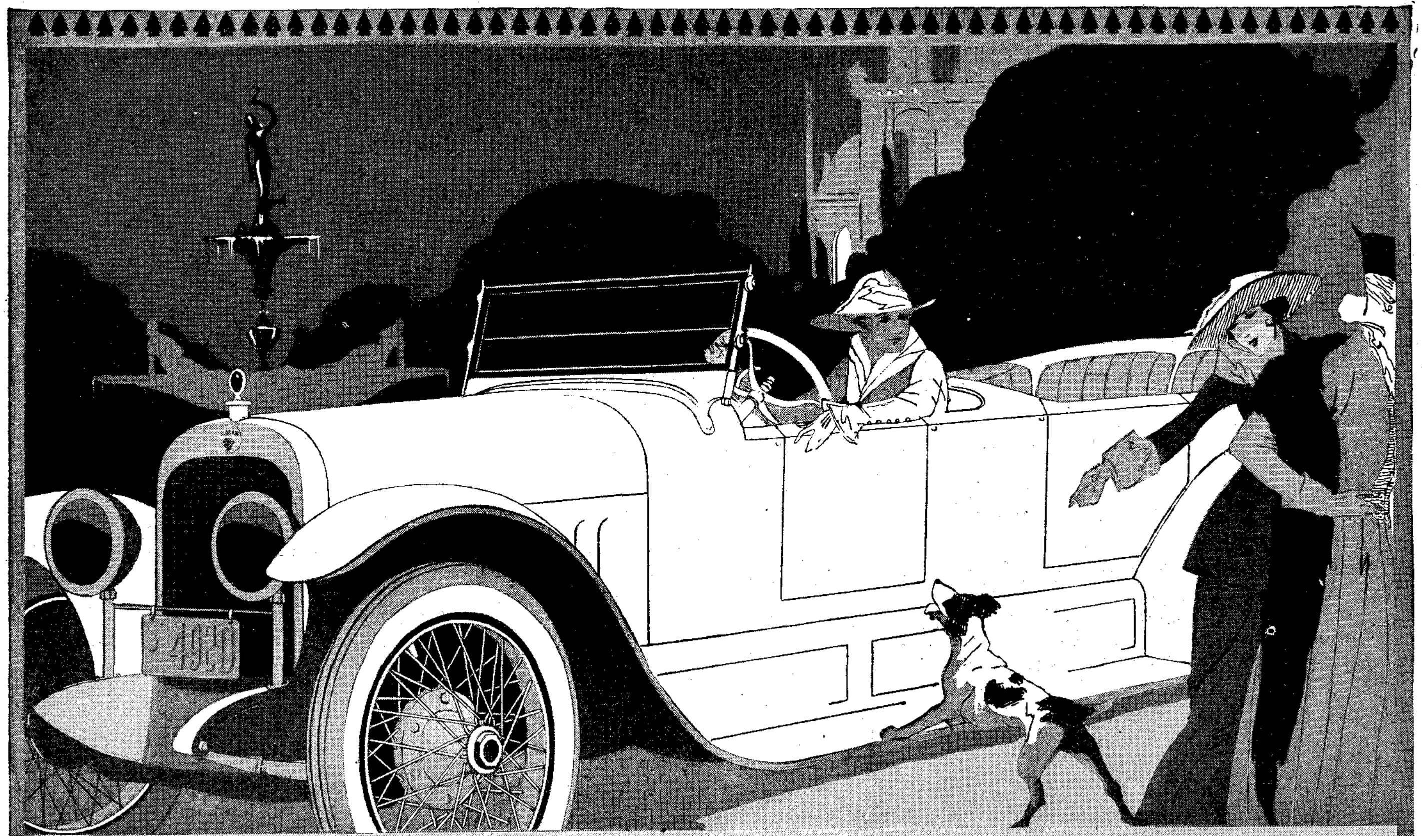

Announcing
The Jordan Suburban Seven

Here is the first motor car that combines seven passenger capacity with all the snap and dash of the sport model design.

There is no unsightly bulge to the body of the Suburban Seven.

The sides run straight fore and aft.

Edges are beveled sharply. The doors are wide and square.

A custom built all aluminum body hanging unusually low. The soft, velvety finish, possible only with aluminum may be expressed in either Briarcliff green or Liberty blue—at the option of the purchaser.

Low, slanting windshield with cast aluminum supports. Seats with Marshall cushion springs, carefully upholstered in specially finished hand buffed leather, pitched slightly backward to conform to the natural position of the body.

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Suburban Seven

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Cleveland, Ohio* he adds: "A battle, then, can only be lost morally. But, if so, it is also morally that a battle is won." His whole philosophy is based upon the fundamental proposition that it is a mistake in war to take nothing but the material factors into account. He believes in what Bonaparte called the "divine" elements. He does not regard war as an exact science, but a great passionate drama in which moral force and the spiritual qualities of men play their part.

REFORMED RASCALS MAKE GALLANT FIGHTERS

THAT the Frenchman who has once been numbered among the enemies of society can, at his country's call, show as much heroism and as fine a quality of chivalry as his brother *poilu* who has never sidestept from the narrow path of rectitude, is the conclusion arrived at by Paul Ayres Rockwell, staff correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News,* who tells of the exploits of that battalion of men who are wiping out their crimes against the laws of France by heroic fighting for their country.

Rascals, assassins, if you will, but hard fighters, though difficult to handle when not engaged in warfare. Rockwell writes:

Henry de Forge tells in the *Excelsior* a touching story of the Bataillon d'Afrique, that heroic corps of beardless youths who made mistakes in civilian life but are wiping clean the slate of the past by fighting and dying gallantly for their country. I like this story so well, because it is so true to life, that I translate it here:

"This calm and gentle man, whose young face, smoothly shaved as the visage of a priest, smiles from under snow-white hair; this man, who is the chief, nevertheless, of violent troops, the most terrible to lead that are, spoke of them with pride, a sort of pride of a father.

"'Yes; rascals, robbers, assassins, outcasts,' he said. 'It is a battalion of accursed ones, but a hard-fighting battalion, I assure you. It is difficult to manage them when they are at *repos,* for when they are not occupied they commit a thousand stupidities. Thus they almost never have a rest. But under fire there are no finer troops in the world, and I love these men, whom I know how to make listen to me.'

"The officer, Commandant H——, pointed out the groups.

"'Look at their faces. Are they bad-looking? The uniform, fortunately, sets these lads off a little. But in what state they come back each time from the combat! One would say they have a homesickness to be badly drest. What's the difference! . . . They have the pride of their poverty. One can depend upon them. . . . . .

"'Listen. This is the latest adventure of the third company. I find it singularly symbolic of the state of mind of these men, and I guarantee the story's authenticity:

"'This company was in line at forty meters from the German trenches. Often, as you know, the enemy finds it pleasing to put in line troops of the kind that he has before him: dragoons against dragoons, chasseurs against chasseurs, *troupes d'élite* against *troupes d'élite.*

"'One morning we relieved the Alpins. It was not long before the enemy found out who was facing him, and my men were not delayed in seeing appear above the enemy trenches, so near, placards with insulting inscriptions written in French:

"'"Beware of pickpockets!"

"'And other friendly remarks of this kind exasperated my lads. Therefore, we had a devilish trouble in holding them back, and each night they slipt out and prowled around the wire entanglement of the Germans, who dodged showing themselves.

"'A new placard notified us:

"'"You will soon have some one to talk to."

"'Three days later, surely enough, information was given us that we had facing us a battalion of the guard.

"'Acclamations greeted this news. For one time the enemy had not sought to pair off his troops with ours.

"'In face of the vagabonds, the poverty-stricken, the undesirables, was the fine flower of the Teuton nobility. We were going to laugh.

"'After several days of calm an inscription appeared above the German trench in red letters, very readable, upon a white board. It bore this stinging phrase:

"'"We have before us the scum of France. It is not with rifles that we will come to seek you; it will be with lashes."

"'My men shrugged their shoulders. But they were nervous. I felt that another provocation of that kind was going to be dearly paid for.

"'All the night, from one part to another, the trench engines did not cease firing. Vengeance does not wait long, with the "Joyeux."'"

"'At dawn, suddenly a human form emerged from in front and stood erect in the midst of the wires, with a strange temerity.

"'My soldiers did not fire. They wished to see what was coming, to see well.

"'It was an officer of the guard, very young, with the face of an adolescent.

"'He had his sleeves rolled up. No weapon. In his hand only a lash as we had been forewarned.

"'Two rifle-shots then struck down the imprudent fellow, who rolled out into the free zone between the lines of wire entanglements.

"'From the two sides men rushed forward. It was a ferocious fray, a fray with knives to take the officer, who was only wounded and who was trying to crawl away.

"'The fight was not long. The "Joyeux" at grips with the guard! That could not drag along. . . . The body was brought into our lines.' . . . . . .

"The Commandant H—— was silent for an instant. He was living again those poignant moments.

"'From a neighboring trench,' he began once more, 'I had witnessed the affair, and I ran over in haste, not having any doubt as to the violent fashion in which my men would avenge themselves for the insult. The occasion was too good. An officer of the guard!

"'But in what frightful manner were they going to finish him? . . . . . .

"'Then I saw this strange spectacle, unexpected, unforgetable, of which I guarantee to you upon my honor, the authenticity.

"'The German officer was stretched out, very pale, upon a blanket, in a shelter.

"'And, bent over him, before an entire circle of comrades, silently, the "Joyeux" were bandaging his wounds.

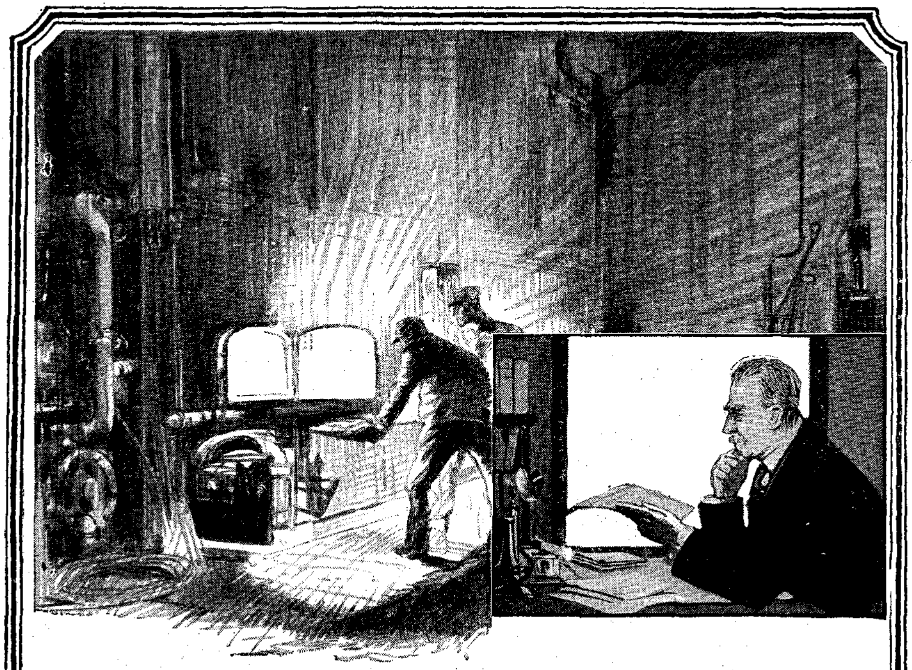
"'They were bandaging him with a gentleness, as tho he were a child.'"

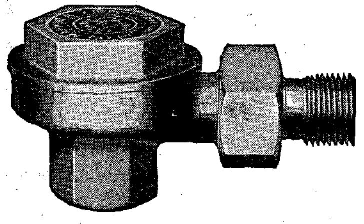
TOM KETTLE'S STORY OF ORGANIZED GERMAN INFAMY IN BELGIUM

JUST what happened in the lands "under the heel of the Hun" and some of the things he saw there are told in Prof. Thomas M. Kettle's book, "The Ways of War" (Scribner's), which has been posthumously published. The brilliant Irish Nationalist put aside the struggle for Irish liberty to join the greater battles for freedom and justice in Europe, quitting his academic quiet to serve and die under the British flag. His book as a whole is "the confessions of an Irishman of letters as to why he felt called upon to offer up his life in the war for the freedom of the world," and is a volume "not only of patriotism but of international idealism." For Kettle, as the Paris journal, *L'Opinion,* said, "had fought for all the aspirations of his race, for Independence, for Home Rule, for the Celtic Renaissance, for a United Ireland, for the eternal Cause of Humanity. . . He died a hero in the uniform of a British soldier, because he knew that the faults of a period or of a man should not prevail against the cause of right or liberty." Particularly valuable are the comments of a man of Kettle's caliber on both the underlying and the patent aspects of the war, and in one of his last letters he gives a brief glimpse of the soldier's facing the possibility of sudden death, which is a significant passage in that it reveals his courage, his devotion to the Irish cause, and his love for France.

As you know, the character of the fighting has changed; it is no longer a question of serving one's apprenticeship in a trench with intermittent bursts of leaving cover and pushing right on. It is Mons backward with endless new obstacles to cross. Consequently our offensive must go on without break. This means, of course, the usual exaction in blood. You will have noticed by the papers how high the price is, and all Irish regiments will continue to have front places at the performances. So you see, even I have no particular certainty of coming back. I passed through, as everybody of sense does, a sharp agony of separation. If I were an English poet like that overpraised Rupert Brooke, I should call it, no doubt, the Gethsemane before the climb up the Windy Hill, but phrase-making seems now a very dead thing to me—but now it is almost over and I feel calm. . . . I hope to come back. If not, I believe that to sleep here in the France I have loved is no harsh fate, and that, so passing out into the silence, I shall help toward the Irish settlement. Give my love to my colleagues—the Irish people have no need of it.

It is small wonder that such a man should be moved by the crimes against freedom committed in Belgium, where he served as correspondent early in the war. In the chapters of his book devoted to the subject he makes a singularly dispassionate but most effective presentation of the scenes in one of the ruined cities, which is the more striking because he prefaces it





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The fate of Termonde is already known. But I do not apologize for adding to the literature of its devastation an account of a visit which I paid to-day. Imagination lacks the stringency of the scandal actually seen, and we have got, by repeated strokes, to hammer into the imagination of the world the things that Prussia has done in Belgium.

I went from Ghent to Zele by train this morning, and from Zele to Termonde by carriage. They call Ghent the flower-town, and not without some reason. It lies in that part of Flanders in which cultivation is at its most intensive. That is to say, it is the center of one of the greatest agricultural areas in the world. Near Ghent it was nursery-gardens all the way, a checker-board of color. The geraniums, we thought, will never again look like fire; they will look like blood. Further into the country fewer flowers and more crops and cattle. Not a square millimeter wasted. All the familiar Flemish picture; the windmill that looks like two combs crossed and revolving on a pepper-box; the old churches, the old castles, reminiscent of the Spanish persecution; the strong peasant-faces—like those of my own "Ulster," but Catholic—lined with labor; the wayside statues; the villages, with little beauty save that of fruitful effort.

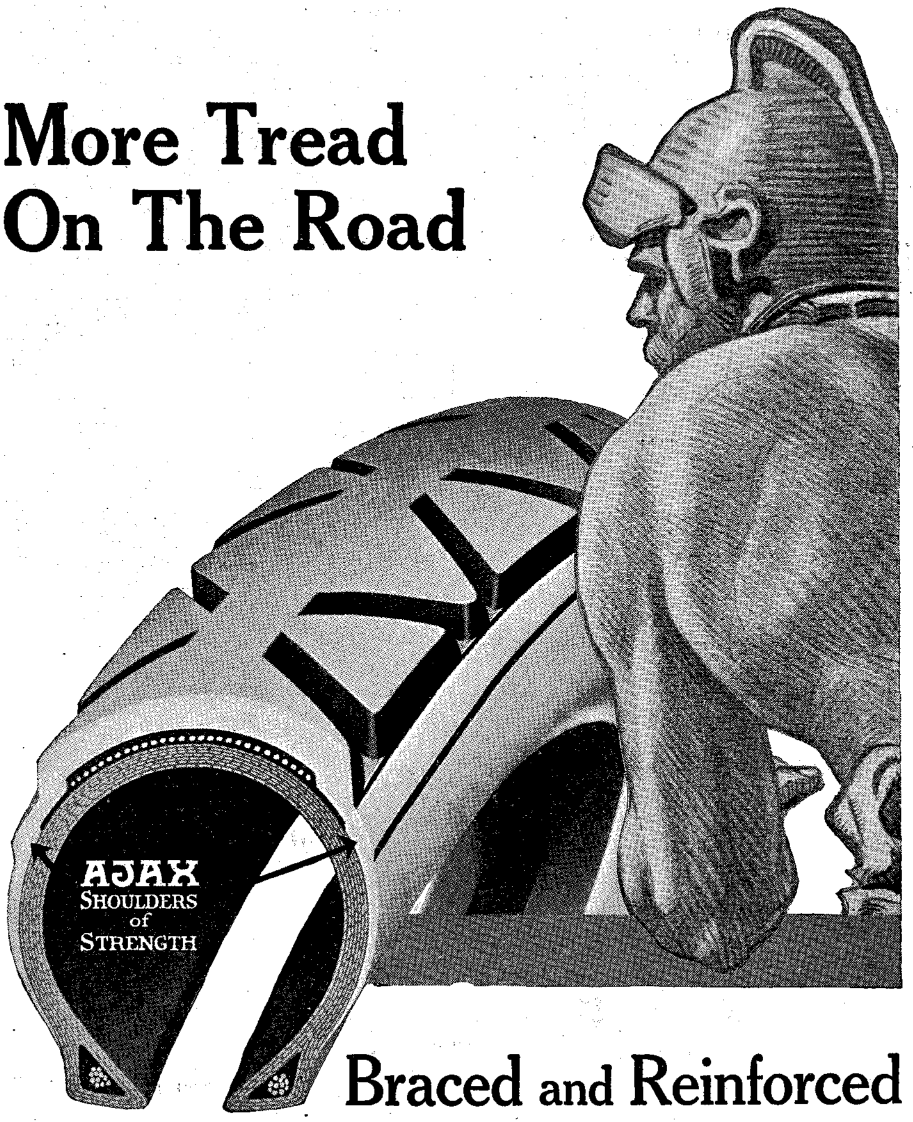
It is a flat country all the way to Termonde, and especially as one nears the Scheldt. It is well timbered. I noticed again a contrast I have often noticed before. In England the trees look like gentlemen of leisure. If they do any good it is by a sort of graceful accident. In Belgium they look like soldiers. They stand there in planned ranks, repelling the infantry of the winds, drawing the artillery of the rain, sheltering, protecting. Add to them the wavering patches of hemp, the corn-stacks, the rich herbage, and you get a closely tufted and almost impenetrable country. It is striped everywhere also with little canals and ditches, so that any sort of military movement, except over the cobbled roads, must be almost impossible. If one remembers that the environs of the towns are almost the only places open enough for a conflict between any substantial forces, a good many events become more intelligible.

But, for the moment, I am concerned with the impression of remoteness and quiet labor which such a country gives. The peasants yield to it. At Zele, at Lokeren, they feel the war as some great demon that has mysteriously passed them by. And then, eight kilometers away, you turn the bend of a country road at the Bridge of Termonde and drive, let us say, from something that looks very like Kent into something that looks very like Hell.

Before going on with his description of the ruined city, Professor Kettle pauses to recall what Termonde had been a not unprosperous town of some eleven or twelve thousand people. It had some commerce and industries, but lived mainly on law (being an assize town), on education, and on the army, and he cites the fact that the two handsomest residences he saw, "one in pure-colored brick at the approach to the bridge, the other more grandiose in stone and inexplicably saved in the principal street, belonged one to a judge, the other to an *avocat*." He harks back to its earlier history, for like many places in the Low Countries it had already appeared under the spot-light of war, to tell us "it repelled Louis XIV. with its dikes, but Marlborough took it dry." Such was Termonde. He continues:

> To-day it is a tumbled avalanche of brick, stone, twisted iron, and shattered glass, over which the remaining public buildings rise like cliffs over a flood. I walked every foot of every street. Of the *Rue de l'Église*, the chief street, the *Porte de Boom*, and church of *Notre Dame* at one end, and the *Hôtel de Ville*, *Palais de Justice*, and Museum at the other are untouched. So is the *avocat's* house, of which I have spoken, chalked over with that piteous legend to which one has become so accustomed: Friends here! Please spare! (in German and German characters). The rest of the street is as if the breath of Armageddon had withered it. The post-office, the chapel and convent of the Poor Clares, the hospital, the orphanage have all disappeared.
>
> There is not need to multiply descriptive details. It is always the same capricious devastation, the same arabesques of ruin, with which flame searches its mad way through architecture. About one-half of the Grande Place has been saved, owing to the fact that the Germans were gathered there, drinking champagne, when fire was being sown through the town.
>
> The *Marché au Bétail*, a pretty little boulevard, has also disappeared. The great college, at its corner, like the other schools, is gone. Each of its façades resembles nothing so much as an *x*-ray photograph. Through the charred ribs of what was a house the green-red-and-white of a flower-garden flashes the eternal tricolor of nature.
>
> In the *Marché au Lin* the church of the *Récolletes* and the National Bank lie disemboweled. It was here that the Germans laid on the pavements the sick and wounded while they burned the beds from which they had dragged them and the roof that had sheltered them.
>
> A few small factory buildings on the left bank of the river and the poorest section of the workmen's quarter remain. The rest of Termonde is a mere heap of bricks. It was; it no longer is. Walking out toward the southern side of the town I came suddenly—everything here happens suddenly—upon a note of desolation, not the most desolate, but the most crying of all. Through a chasm in a shattered façade I saw the white walls of little houses, the white *coifs* of nuns, and the waving green of trees. It was the *Béguinage*. Any one who knows Flanders knows these remote pools of silence, these quiet back-waters where no oar breaks the surface, where the old and spent await death as one courteously awaits an honored visitor. I stept in and found myself in an irregular triangle of almshouses. At first nothing seemed to have been touched. But in the center there was a church fringed with dwarf cypress. Walking over, I found that it was, like Termonde, a skeleton. The Germans, a nun told me, had on the entreaty of two Dutch ladies, members of the community, consented to spare the cottages. But they insisted on making a bonfire of the "cottage of *Bon Dieu!*"
>
> Nothing was lacking in this abomination of desolation. I determined to have some photographs made. Yes! our guide—a big country farmer, who had out of pure

More Tread On The Road



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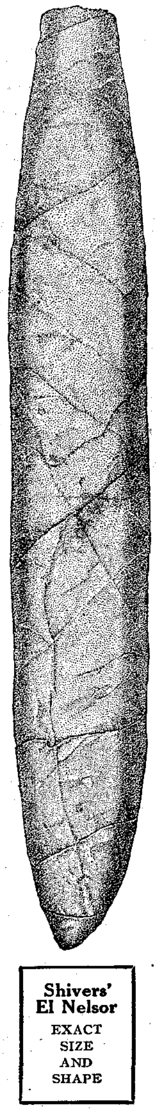

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courtesy accompanied us from Zele—knew of a photographer who would doubtless be able to do our business. We went to look for him. His street had disappeared, his house with it. We walked back to the *estaminet* to ask where he might be found.

"But, monsieur, he was one of the first to be shot by the Germans!" Later, on one of the quays we saw a white wooden cross, with lime stamped down about its base. Bystanders told us that it marked the grave of two Belgian civilians. "Ah!" said our farmer, "it is perhaps there!"

Now as to the procedure of the Germans, the facts admit of no doubt. I set aside forthwith any damage caused to Termonde by the bombardment. The bridge was dynamited, a number of houses on the outskirts were shattered by shells. Nobody is childish enough to complain about that. War is war, and, technically, Termonde is a fortified town—tho the old fortifications have been dismantled. But the burning was deliberate, scientific, selective, devoid of military purpose.

The German commander demanded a levy of two million francs. The money was not there in the public treasury, and the burgomaster was not there to save his town as Braun saved Ghent. General Sommerfield—that is the name that now wears such a nimbus of infamy—had a chair brought from an inn into the center of the Grande Place. He sat down on it, crossed his legs, and said: "It is our duty to burn the town!"

The inhabitants were allowed two hours to clear out. Then the soldiers went to work. Their apparatus is in the best tradition of German science—patented, for all I know, from Charlottenburg. It consists of a small portable pressure-caisson filled with benzine and fitted with a spray. Other witnesses said that there was also a great caisson on wheels. With this they sprinkled the doors, the ground stories of the houses—as door-posts were once fatally sprinkled with blood in Egypt—and set fire to the buildings.

Others used a sort of phosphorus-paste with which they smeared the object to be destroyed. They completed the work by flinging hand-grenades and prepared fuses into the infant flames.

The selective power of this apparatus was remarkable. Remembering Louvain, and how the burning of the University had destroyed German prestige for a century, General Sommerfield had evidently given directions that public monumental buildings were to be spared. Thus the Museum and the *Hôtel de Ville* both stand; but right between them his *pétroleurs* picked out and destroyed a hotel as neatly as you pick a winkle out of a shell. Similarly they cut the *avocat's* house of which I have spoken out of their sea of destruction.

General Sommerfield's soldiery stole, pillaged, and drank everything on which they could lay hands. Witnesses on this point are many, and unshakable. Their moderation must impress anybody who talks to them. A citizen of Termonde who had himself been held as a hostage said to me, standing amid the ruins of his town:

"Monsieur, there is human nature also among the Germans. I saw many officers in tears. A lieutenant came and shook me by the hand, crying: 'It is not our fault! It is a shame!'"

Do not think that the evil written here in the débris of Belgium will be canceled and blotted out by subscriptions and indemnities. It calls also for that holy vengeance without which all public law is a nullity. Sommerfield has got to be hanged. When are the Allies going to issue a proclamation placing definitely outside the privilege of military law Sommerfield and his kind?

The more one sees of Belgium the more deeply her magnificent courage pierces into the soul. I saw women weeping amid the ruins of Termonde. But I also saw builders' men stolidly smoking their pipes as they shoveled out the bricks and rubble to make room for new foundations.

I talked with the *pioupious*. They had torn up half the pavement on the southern road and stretched barbed wire and brambles over the loose stones . . . to encourage the Uhlans. As you approached from without you saw the wicked eyes of the street trenches, and the grass-grown mounds of the old fortifications, winking down at you. The town was held by an outpost of three or four companies.

"Sir! American sir!" said one of the *pioupious*, in the sort of English which an Antwerp Fleming who has spent two years among Scotchmen in the United States may be expected to speak. "Fourth Infantry of the Line at your service! We have two things only which we greatly much desire: Cigarets and revenge!"

IN THE AMERICAN TRENCHES, SIXTY YARDS FROM THE ENEMY'S LINES

THE magnitude of the war, the miles upon miles of front held by the opposing armies, the batteries of big guns laying down barrages, and, finally, the mysterious new weapon of the Germans that lands shells in Paris seventy-six miles away, give to those who are following events "over there" from the safe shores of America an idea that the world-struggle is one of magnificent distances, save when the fighters go "over the top" and battle hand-to-hand.

But just stand on the tee of a short hole on your golf course—just about long enough for an easy mashie shot—and, if you have sent away a good one, notice how plainly you can see the little white ball roll up to the cup on the green. Now imagine a bunker a little more than half way between you and the green—say about sixty yards. If you will let your imagination run riot and metamorphose that bunker into a German trench, and the fair green between you and it into No Man's Land you will realize how those magnificent distances fade away.

But, better still, take a trip with Martin Green, the special staff correspondent of the New York *Evening World*, to the front trenches in the sector in France that is being held by the American forces as a unit under the direct control of its own officers. In this dispatch, which is dated March 1, and in which he tells the story of his experiences when only sixty yards from the Hun lines, the correspondent says:

When the decision was reached to put American troops in the trenches under their own officers the French military authorities assigned us to a sector in a valley that appears to have been an old river-bed. I have never seen the mud in Flanders, but it can't be any worse than the mud in our trenches and in our positions back of the trenches. In the trenches the

How J. D. Hooper disproved the age-old theory of success

He found the road to success lies thru preparation for bigger responsibilities—not thru merely doing one's best in a present position.

For nine years this man was bookkeeper and cashier for the American Writing Machine Company in their Atlanta branch.

Shortly after entering their employ he made this resolution: "I want to give these people a better day's work as bookkeeper than any man they ever had."

He worked faithfully, day in and day out until late at night, and often on Sundays and holidays. He was living up to his resolution, by giving his employers his very best in his job—but that was all.

He was making the mistake that thousands of other men have made and are making now—he had not looked beyond his own work.

Mr. Hooper says: "The fault was with me. But it took me a long time to find it out. I began to analyze the situation. I talked to other bookkeepers. I talked to civil engineers. I talked to men in every line of trade. I woke up. I found that all these different lines of work were simply a means to an end, and that was not financial independence itself, but merely the stepping-stone to positions where one could expect to make more than a living wage.

He looked beyond his job

"I then set out to be more than a good bookkeeper. I saw the importance of creating something—having a hand in the building of the business, rather than taking care of the records only.

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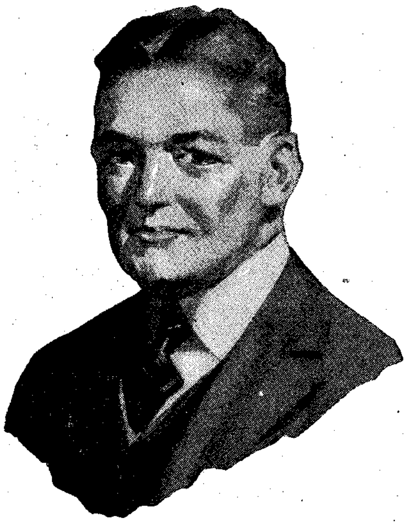
The first move toward success

That was a little over two years ago.

Soon after, he was sent to Pittsburgh, where he opened a new branch and put it on a paying basis in a shorter time than had ever been done with a new branch in the history of the company.



He is now Auditor in New York, where he is constantly consulted as to modern methods and practices in the general conduct of this business.

Mr. Hooper says:

"All I have, all I am, and all I hope to be, I owe to the Alexander Hamilton Institute."

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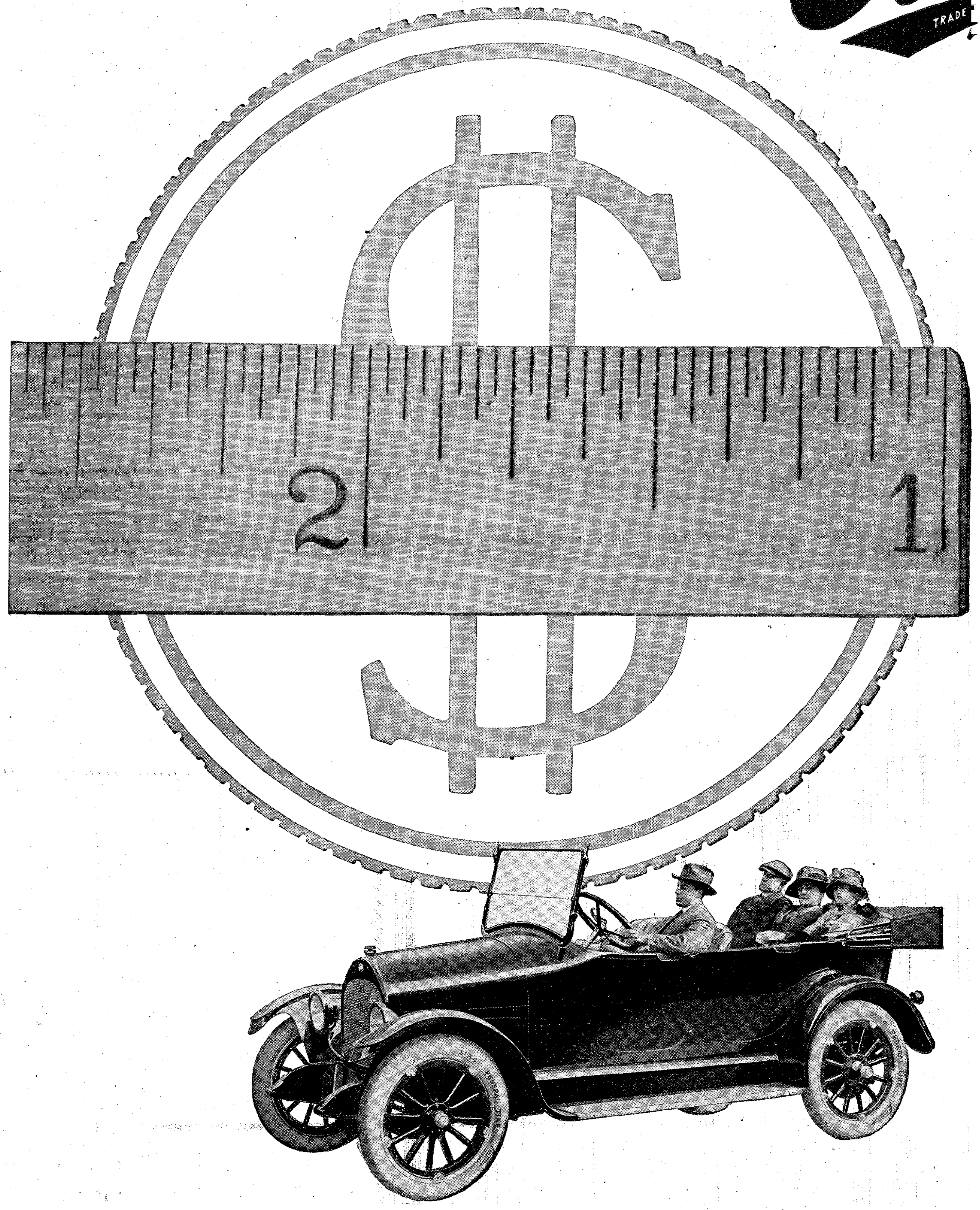
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> mud is brown, on the roads it is white, and it sticks like mucilage. Where it touches the skin it stains like iodine, and only scrubbing with hot water and soap will remove it.
>
> Early on a Sunday morning I visited the headquarters of the General in command of the sector. He is a typical old war-horse, bronzed by years of exposure to the sun on the plains of the United States and in the Philippines. There were two correspondents with me, and we explained that we wanted to visit the troops in the trenches and sort of soak into ourselves an idea of what trench life is like.
>
> "You'll soak in more than information," remarked the General, with a smile. "Report to me at eight o'clock to-night and I'll send you to the front line. For very good reasons, I have decided that no one not bent on business connected with the actual hostilities shall visit the trenches in the daytime."

Promptly at eight the American correspondent, accompanied by a French and an English journalist, reported to the General. Calling an aid, whom Green describes as a "handsome young West-Pointer with the gloomy imagination of a Victor Hugo," the American commander of the sector sent them on their way with these encouraging words:

> "Load these inquisitive birds into their car and take them to Kalamazoo. Tell Major So-and-so that I have given them permission to visit the trenches. Take their names and addresses and the number of their passports so we can sort them out in case we have to send them back to the United States by parcel post. *Au revoir*, boys (this to the three of us who had approached battle conditions for the first time that day), and if you hear anything coming your way, duck."
>
> Finally we got away, a little before nine o'clock. There was no moon, but I never realized until then what light there is in the stars. Nowhere outside the Caribbean Sea have I seen so brilliant a firmament. *Sans* light, *sans* sound, we sneaked along the road which mostly traversed open country and was camouflaged on the side toward the Germans with fake trees and shrubbery. Our guide, the General's aid, entertained us as we inched our way along with stories of persons who had been killed or wounded by German shells at points which he indicated. After some time for reflection I have come to the conclusion that said aid is a kidding liar with a batting average running up to about .999. But he imprest us; indeed he did.
>
> Eventually we arrived at Kalamazoo, where the Major's headquarters is located in a skilfully constructed cave protected by bulwarks and coverings of sand-bags. In our Army we do not use, in military operations, the names of the towns and villages in our field of operations. We fasten upon these inoffensive and often devastated communities the names of cities and towns in the United States and we change the names every once in a while. For instance, Kalamazoo, as it was when I was there on my way to the trenches, may be Painted Post or Massapequa to-day. Flatbush was the name, for a time, of the worst shot-up and gloomiest village on our side of the trenches. Some officer who was probably assigned to duty at one time at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis has named a gem of a little town Carondelet.
>
> At Kalamazoo our car, under the guidance of one of the officers on the Major's staff, melted from our ken in the darkness. The chauffeur told us later that he had been escorted by a soldier to an underground garage. With a few exceptions, the officers and men in Kalamazoo, which is the nearest inhabited village to the lines, live underground except when moving to the front or the rear.
>
> The Major and his staff greeted us cordially in his combined working, sleeping, and cooking quarters, which we entered by squeezing backward through a door and crawling backward down a long, steep ladder with hand-rails at the sides. The two rooms were packed with pine tables, home-made filing-cases and cabinets, several typewriting-machines, a nondescript collection of chairs and camp-stools, several cots and numerous uniforms, rubber boots, steel helmets, gas-masks, and picks and shovels.
>
> On one side of the dugout was a magnificent marble fireplace in which a wood-fire was crackling. The fireplace was there when the dugout was turned over to our soldiers by the French, and was probably taken from a ruined château in the neighborhood.

After receiving instructions in the adjustment of their gas-masks the party set out for the front in charge of the Major, who every night inspects some portion of the field of operations. They found the road ankle-deep in mud that looked like snow under the uncanny glare that occasionally lighted up the entire countryside, and, says the correspondent, "the only sound that attended our passage was the rhythmic descent of our feet into the sticky mud and the withdrawal of same."

Suddenly there was the sound of a big motor-truck ahead of them, and right here we learn, at first hand, something of the devil-may-care spirit of the truck-drivers at the front. Says the writer:

> The Major began to swear. He is a veteran officer in the regular Army and has seen service all over the world. He was with the British Army in Gallipoli and Egypt and on the Western front, representing our Army for nearly three years before he was called to his old regiment to fight under the Stars and Stripes. He swears in seven languages, three colors, and a tint, and his profanity is not only delightful but invigorating. Our London journalist gazed at him with pop-eyed awe.
>
> "That's one of Major ———'s truck-drivers taking munitions out to the artillery," explained the Major. "He's got the toughest bunch of truck-drivers I ever ran across—and about the most efficient, too, blankety blank 'em. Do you know what that bird is doing? He's shifting his gears to attract the attention of the Germans and get them to shoot at him. If that outfit isn't shelled every night they get sore. There's no excitement for them in driving a truck loaded with enough ammunition to blow up the country for a mile around. That's old stuff for them. They want to be shot at."
>
> The sound of shifting motor-truck gears suddenly ceased, to give way to the rattle of the exhaust of a swiftly moving motor-cycle. The Major grinned.
>
> "That," he explained, "would be Major ——— going up the line in his side-car, or coming down the line looking for the roughneck who has been challenging the Germans. Maybe he'll find him and maybe he won't; most likely he won't. One of those drivers of his was tickled to death the other night. The Germans had blown a big hole in the ground close to a battery he was serving. He ran his truck into the hole and it turned over and dumped the whole load out just about where the battery commander wanted it. The truck-driver boasted when he got back to camp—having righted and repaired his truck—that he had the Germans working for him."

They finally reached the entrance to the trenches, and after being warned not to talk, or smoke, or use an electric flash-light, and if they fell down to "get up again and keep moving," the correspondents entered what to the *Evening World* man seemed unpleasantly like an open grave, and embarked on their first experience in navigating duckboards, of which the writer says:

> A duckboard is a section of supposititious walk on the bottom of a trench. It is made of pieces of timber about eighteen inches long and two inches square fastened to parallel horizontal strips which are supposed to serve as a base and rest on the ground at the trench-bottom.
>
> A section of duckboard stood on end would be called by those ignorant of its uses a small ladder with the rungs just far enough apart to permit the heel of a shoe to slip through and stick. Presumably a duckboard is so called because nothing can negotiate it safely but a duck.
>
> The first duckboards we encountered were afloat, but owing to their open-faced method of construction they wouldn't sustain any weight. When we stept on a duckboard it simply went down until it touched the ooze on the bottom of the trench. Sometimes it came up after being stept on and sometimes it didn't. In the latter event the next man reaching the spot would have to insert his foot in the water and feel for the submerged board, because if he should happen to step off to one side or the other he would sink in mud up to his knees.
>
> Inasmuch as the only light at the bottom of the trenches was furnished by the reflection of the stars on the water, it wasn't long before we were missing duckboards; and it wasn't long after that when, realizing that we couldn't get much wetter or muddier, we didn't care particularly whether a duckboard was in place or not, and we waded in any old way.
>
> We found in our three-mile walk through the trenches that there wasn't much difference between one spot and another. We found no dry ground. Sometimes, following the contour of the terrane, the trench would run up-hill for a short distance and run down again beyond the peak of the ascent. It was just as wet on top of this sort of roller-coaster interruptions as at the bottom. The water in our trenches oozes in from the side, and we encountered many springs, and at one point close to the front line what sounded in the darkness like a young waterfall.
>
> Except for an occasional sentry, who oozed out of the blackness, received the countersign, and oozed back again into obscurity, we walked for nearly an hour before we began to encounter signs of trench-life.
>
> The Major stopt us at a turn and told

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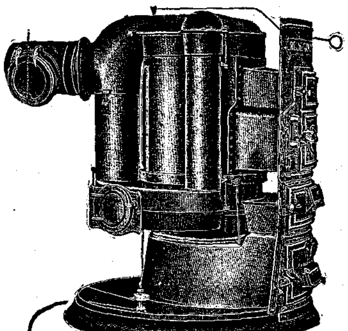

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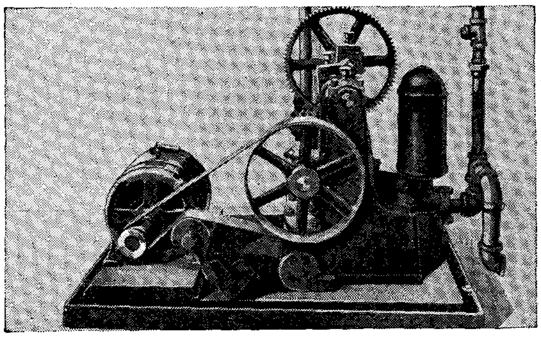
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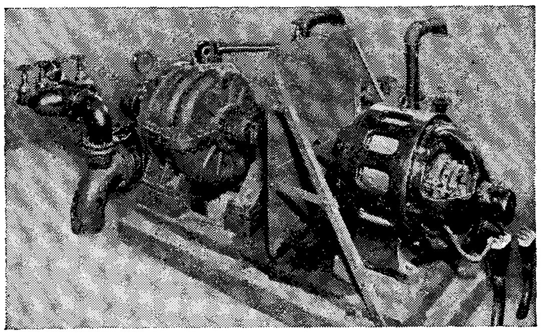
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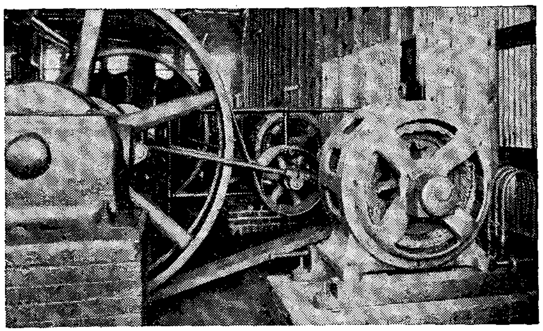
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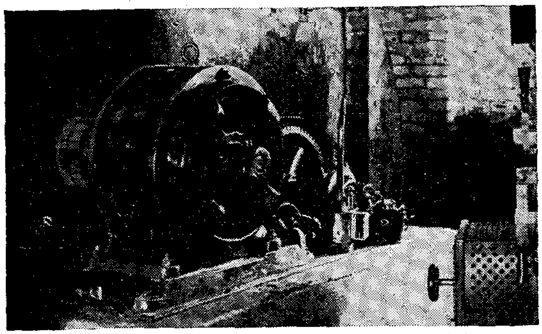
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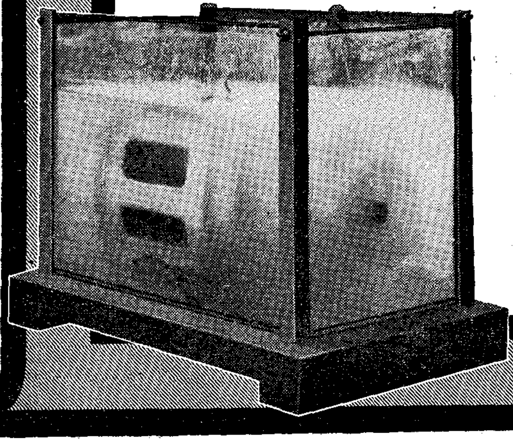

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us we were about to enter the front line and to keep our heads below the parapet. In a few minutes we came upon the first firing-post.

Three young Americans were occupying the position. Flares had begun to float over the ground between the trenches, and by their light we could see the face of the soldier who was on duty, with rifle resting on the parapet, gazing across into the waste of No Man's Land. It was the round, full face of a boy; but the white glare showed steady eyes and an expression of resolute, fearless alertness. He did not look around as we groped below his position.

Another lad was shifting the sand-bags, and still another was sound asleep, rolled in a blanket, on a shelf of mud at the feet of his companions. The boy with the rifle set for instantaneous action wore his steel helmet well back on his head, and the Major called to him softly.

"Pull your helmet down in front," commanded the officer. "You are wearing it to protect your face and eyes as well as the back of your neck."

"Yes, sir," responded the boy cheerfully, complying with the order and immediately resuming his position of observation. As we moved on I passed my left hand over the ankles of the two soldiers standing at the firing-post. One of them wore rubber boots; the other had on the regulation cloth Army puttees which wind around the leg from the ankle to the knee. His puttees were soaking wet and steaming.

Firing-post after firing-post was inspected and every man was found to be alert. As the *Evening World* man floundered along he says that the dominant idea that possest him was the lonesomeness of the trenches. He writes:

I knew that somewhere in the vicinity hundreds and hundreds of men were continually on call, but we saw only the men in the firing-posts until the Major was ready to give us a glimpse of the inside. At one point he commanded his orderly to get the platoon-commander of that particular point. The orderly retraced his steps over the ground we had covered. I could have sworn that for half a mile back there was not a break in the muddy trench-walls. In less than two minutes the orderly was back with the platoon-commander and his aid. Where they came from and where they disappeared to after a whispered conversation with their superior I have no means of knowing.

It was just midnight when we reached the point closest to the German lines on the front line we had entered. The Major whispered that we were between 130 and 140 yards away from the German front-line trench and perhaps sixty yards away from a German advanced listening-post. He permitted us to mount the shelf cut into the side of the trench flanking the firing-post, and between gaps in the sand-bags we looked out over No Man's Land, which the Germans just at the moment had accommodatingly illuminated with soaring rockets and numerous flares. We could see through our barbed-wire entanglements the barbed-wire defenses of the Germans, and, as we looked, we imagined we could see hostile soldiers prowling above over the desolate ground between the two positions.

"When you're new to the game," explained the Major, "your imagination works with twelve-cylinder energy if you have any imagination at all. You see a small body of soldiers moving stealthily toward you. The size of the body of soldiers grows. Pretty soon you are convinced that the whole Germany Army is moving in your direction—that is, if you let your imagination get in its deadly work; and if you are a soldier you are more than likely to cut loose with your rifle and give an alarm and get a good calling down. I'm not saying that a vivid imagination is not good for a soldier, but in the trenches he has to learn to control it, and that doesn't take very long. A few nights of gazing out into that vista there has the effect of turning many a thoughtless, visionary young man into a cold, calculating, practical soldier, and the change comes before he knows it."

At this point the enemy opened up their midnight artillery bombardment, and the tops of the hills in front of the American position were constantly illuminated by red flashes while the booming of the guns filled the ears. Then the machine guns started a *fusillade*, and the correspondent writes:

"Plop-plop" spat a machine gun a short distance to our right. "Plop-plop-plop-plop," and above the echoes of the reports along the hillside we could hear the searching, metallic whine of the speeding bullets. A machine-gun bullet proceeding to its destination cuts the air like a buzz-saw cuts a knot.

One bullet passed about four feet over our heads, and for some moments there was a sound in our ears as if a stiff breeze were singing through a nest of telegraph-wires. Another bullet hit the parapet ten feet away and the mud spattered a soldier. He didn't move.

Turning to the right from the front-line trench, our conductor led us through a trench so narrow we had to elbow our way along the walls. The trench ran downward. In a short time we passed through what we knew was a door into a place that was warm and dry and very hot. The door closed softly behind us. Holding to each other's hands we edged along the wall, descended a flight of stairs cut in the earth and came to another door.

Through this we passed into one of the dugouts in which our boys spend their time when they are not on duty.

It was a spacious room, but jammed up with men. Bunks four and five tiers high lined three of the walls, and in some of the bunks tired soldiers were sleeping. Others had been sitting on blankets around a stove holding a wood-fire, but they all came to attention when the officer entered, and remained standing until he told them to rest. On top of the stove a big can of coffee was steaming. The wood in the stove was not seasoned and gave out a smoke that stung the eyes of the visitors. Dim light was furnished by lanterns. In one corner a soldier, with the aid of a lighted candle stuck by its own wax to the top of his helmet, was writing a letter to some one at home.

"You will notice," said the "non-com" in charge, "that we have no chimney for our stove. We can't let the smoke be seen outside."

"What do you do with the smoke?" asked a visitor.

"We breathe it," answered the "non-com" simply. And it was quite true. The men in the dugouts act as their own smoke consumers.

After a cup of steaming hot coffee the Major inquired if the correspondents

Tobacco and the Long Hunt

The telephone and the automobile have so speeded up the pace that people are more nervous than in previous generations.

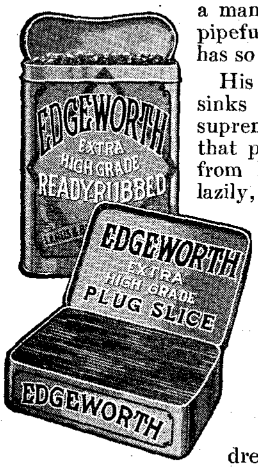
But probably you have observed how much less inclined to be impatient and irritable a pipe-smoker is than most other men.

Smoking, when not indulged in to excess, soothes the nerves. Tobacco was first smoked in pipes. To this day—despite the persuasions of Fashion to other forms—pipe-smoking has persisted. Pipe-smokers of the past are usually pictured as the best-natured of people. The pipe-smokers of today as a class continue to be the kindliest and most even-tempered of people.

That is, they are when they finally succeed in connecting with the brand of tobacco best suited to their particular tastes.

It is a long hunt but—

Other tobaccos are as if they were not when a man at last lights up a pipeful of the tobacco he has so long sought.



His face beams. He sinks back, taking his supremest ease. He lets that prized smoke escape from his delighted lips lazily, almost grudgingly.

Edgeworth has added zest to the smoking of so many that its makers would greatly enjoy learning what you think of it.

Send them a post-card containing your name and address, also that of the retail dealer supplying you, and they will willingly send you generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice as well as Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then sliced into thin, moist wafers. One slice, made ready between the hands, makes an average pipeload.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is what its title indicates. Straight from can to pipe it can be poured.

Edgeworth is sold in convenient sizes to suit all purchasers. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in pocket-size package is 13c or two for 25c. Other sizes, 30c and 60c. The 16-oz. tin humidor is $1.15; 16-oz. glass jar $1.25. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 30c, 60c and $1.15.

When the samples reach you, fill your pipe with a good, generous load, light up, and settle back in your chair to decide a matter of some importance. Edgeworth is a tobacco that many smokers fix upon after having tried all other brands.

The boys in khaki, both here and over there, certainly bless those thoughtful enough to send them tobacco good for pipe smoking. The man in the company who has a little tobacco to spare now and then ranks high among his fellows.

Send a tin jar of Edgeworth to the boy you're so proud of. He never has too much tobacco. You may be sure of that. He'll go back to quarters carrying it as high above his head as the first helmet he captures.

For the free samples for you to light up and savor, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

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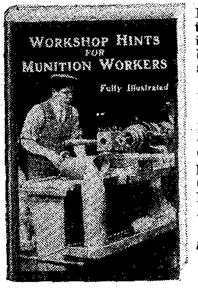

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cared to continue with him on the rest of his tour of inspection. He assured them that they had already been through three miles of most superior trenches, but, says Green:

> He sorrowfully admitted that those he was about to visit might not be so dry. Despite the warmth of his invitation we did not hesitate to bid the Major a fond *au revoir*, and in a few minutes we were bound for the rear under the guidance of a private who had been summoned from some mysterious hiding-place close at hand.

JEWS ARE ON THEIR WAY TO FIGHT FOR A HOME IN THE HOLY LAND

A SMALL band of Jews have left the shores of America to help blaze the trail into the Holy Land for the wives, mothers, and sisters they have left behind. Tho Zionists at heart, this little group of pioneers are not going to Palestine with the hope of a life of peace and contentment under their own vine and fig-trees—not yet. They are going to fight in the British army of occupation with others of their brethren of Europe who are already enlisted under the banner of Great Britain. For General Allenby needs men to strengthen his grip on Palestine. There must be more blood shed before the Jews can realize their dream of a homeland. The Turk, heartened by the fall of Russia, is expected to make a desperate attempt to retake Palestine. Sergt. K. K. McKenzie, of the British Army, who recruited the Jews in New York, admitted this.

"There is fighting now in Palestine," he said, "and from every indication there will be more. These men we have just sent away know absolutely what they are going up against, but each and every one of them was anxious to be on his way."

The New York *Evening World* says of this small pioneer band that sailed from New York on the last day of February:

> There is only one concession they are given that is denied the other regular British soldier, and that is, they will not be required to fight outside of Palestine. The Zionist Society, which is back of the Zionist movement, gave every aid and assistance possible to the British recruiting station in enlisting the services of these patriots, whose ambition is to make forever the beloved home of their forefathers a country as free and wholesome as America. They are not citizens of the United States. Had they been they could not have been recruited under the British flag. They are people without a country they can truly call home.
>
> The ship on which they embarked goes to Boston. From Boston they will sail for Canada, where they will remain in a concentration-camp until transported across the seas. As the steamer gracefully glided out into the current of the river, on her side was the name *Commonwealth* in big, bold letters. Was it mere coincidence or fate that the one word that has been the life dream of a race should be the name of this particular vessel?
>
> The majority were Russian Jews, tho there were a number of English and Canadian Jews among them.
>
> Tho showing the scars of war, the Jewish

settlements already established in Judea have been saved by the rapid advance of the British Army to form a nucleus of the Jewish homeland. Here is a picture of the country and the villages, already flourishing, that should gladden the hearts of the Zionists. The description is the result of the personal observation of the correspondent of the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, who is with the British Army in Palestine:

> It is to the Jewish villages that the units of our army turn for their quarters whenever they have the opportunity. In almost all of them you will find the headquarters of a brigade or a division. The Jewish villages, with their neat, modern houses and their pretty gardens, stand out from the Arab collection of mud hovels fringed with cactus hedges, which is the typical center of rural life in Palestine, as bits of home for the English soldiers. They resemble somewhat the garden suburbs that are springing up outside our big towns, but of course the color and sunniness of the Orient, which have not yet been damped by the early rains, give an added charm. The houses with their red roofs and stucco walls, the gardens with their fruit-trees and flowers, the broad streets with their regular alinement, and the country roads with their hedges of mimosa, proclaim the advance of civilization in one of the oldest homes of civilization. It is fitting, too, that the synagog dominates the colony, in site as well as in size, as the church dominates the English village.
>
> The Army has been quick to realize that good billets are available. The best houses are put at the disposal of the higher staff officers, and the Town Hall in B——, which is the democratic center of the community, becomes part of the administration headquarters. Here the Field Post-office and the Soldiers' Bank (to wit, the office of the Field Cashier) are set up without interfering with the colonists' meetings.
>
> At first sight it would be hard to believe that the villages have passed through a severe crisis. Compared with the Arabs' half-cultivation, half-waste, the Jewish land looks wonderfully fertile and fruitful. Many of the orange groves have been kept alive, the vineyards still show their neat rows of vines, the olive-trees still spread their shade over the corn-fields. But look a little deeper and you will perceive the disasters of war.
>
> The villages are full of refugees from Jaffa and Jerusalem. The men, in their long, trailing gabardines and their black shovel-hats, and their shambling gait, offer a sharp contrast to the sturdy farmers and their boys, and look curiously out of place. They have little to do, except wander through the streets and gossip. Then, too, you will meet scarcely a farmer who has not to bewail the loss of his horses or his implements and the shutting up of his market, or the farmer's wife who has not lost most of her poultry. At H——, a village at the foot of the Judean plateau, where the visible memorial to Herzl, the founder of the modern Jewish national movement, was being planted in the form of an olive-tree forest, it is sad to see the rows of lopped stumps and bare tree-trunks.

"All Israel is responsible, the one for the other," is the maxim of the Jews of Palestine, and during the ordeal of the past three years it is due largely to this principle that they have survived. Fully absorbing this

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spirit, those with means have extended credit to those without. In many cases the resources of a village have been pooled and administered by a governing committee, while the people of the countryside have given shelter and sustenance to fugitives from the cities. Of the remarkable progress of the colonists *The Guardian* has this to say:

> Hebrew is established again as the people's language, and Hebrew schools are firmly planted in towns and villages despite the attempts of Pan-Ottoman administrators and Jewish philanthropists to force other languages as the medium of instruction. Local autonomy has grown up spontaneously in each village, thanks as much to the Turkish incapacity for government as to the Jewish feeling for self-government, and the Jewish capacity to civilize the country and to form again a national life has been proved to the world. The circumstances of the war, too, have brought some national compensations to the Jewish settlements for the national losses they have suffered, without weakening in any way their spiritual strength.
>
> Southern Palestine has become a network of good roads and railway communications, and is now thoroughly linked up with Egypt and Syria. That will accomplish much for the commercial possibilities of the country. The rapid English advance has saved Judea; it is the cherished hope of the Judean that another rapid advance will release the Samarian and Galilean colonies from the menace that hangs over them. Mr. Balfour's declarations to Lord Rothschild as to the full sympathy of the English with the movement for making Palestine the home of the Jewish people has opened a new and bright vista to all the lovers of Zion and the dwellers in Zion. It means that what is now a miniature of a Jewish home will become the full picture, and the collection of villages will grow to the proportions of a country wherein, as the prophet dreamed, each man will sit under his vine and his fig-tree.

Plans for the restoration of Palestine that are already under way include the establishment of a great Jewish University in Jerusalem, the site for which has already been obtained. Upon the request of the British Government the Palestine Fund Restoration Commission of America will go to Palestine to pursue the work of restoration and survey, and one of its first duties will be the founding of the University. A fund of nearly a million dollars has been raised to defray the expenses. Similar commissions of English, Spanish, and Russian Jews will join with the Americans in the work. In connection with the upbuilding of Palestine the New York *Times* says:

> In addition to the establishment of the University some of the interesting questions which are to be taken up by the commissions will be the matter of boundary-lines, water-supply, and a method of making Jerusalem a modern city. Also a name for the restored land will be chosen. It is known that many of the Jews of Jerusalem prefer the appellation Judea to that of Palestine.
>
> The British in suggesting the establishment of a University are following their plan of restoring as far as possible the old pure Hebrew of Biblical times as the language of the new Jewish nation. Every effort will be made to avoid the German corruption, which produced Yiddish, and the Spanish, such as produced the *patois* of the Jews of Spain. Schools are being set up to teach the ancient tongue.
>
> The British Palestine Committee, which has had charge of the plans for the University, has issued this statement, just received in the United States:
>
> "Other peoples are discussing by what arms they will be equipped in the world after the war. The symbol of the new Jewish Palestine is a noble house of learning, a sanctuary of the Jewish mission for spiritual values, for intellectual truths, a center from which once again the Law shall go out from Sinai and the Word of God from Jerusalem. There can be no more illuminating way of teaching the world that a Jewish Palestine will be no seat of chauvinism and no house of mammon but a hearth of that civilization which spells peace and humanity."
>
> The site obtained for the University is the finest in Jerusalem. It is on the Mount of Olives, which looks on one side on the Holy City and on the other on the Dead Sea and the Mountains of Moab. The site is about midway between the two great synagogs of the old city, one of which is Johannen Ben-Zakki, named after a famous rabbi, and the other Hurwah. The former is about a thousand years old, and seats 1,000. The latter will seat about 3,000.

HE MAKES $100,000 A YEAR IN A TENT IN A DESERT

If you were worth all the way from half a million to a million dollars, and your income was $100,000 a year, would you live in a tent in an Arizona desert?

Probably not, but *literati* always have had the reputation of being just a little "different," and Harold Bell Wright finds the life peculiarly adapted to his literary methods. For instance, it is the habit of Mr. Wright to concentrate for days until his plots and his characters have formed themselves in his mind. And even then he says he can not write until his mental offspring "begin to talk to him." Obviously such literary methods have nothing in common with city life, and any old sort of a desert would seem to be the safest place to practise them and not arouse the suspicions of the commissioner of lunacy.

But Mr. Wright has proved the sanity of his methods, for 7,000,000 copies of his books have been sold, and, as quoted in an article in The Digest of March 2, a writer in *The American Magazine* inquires:

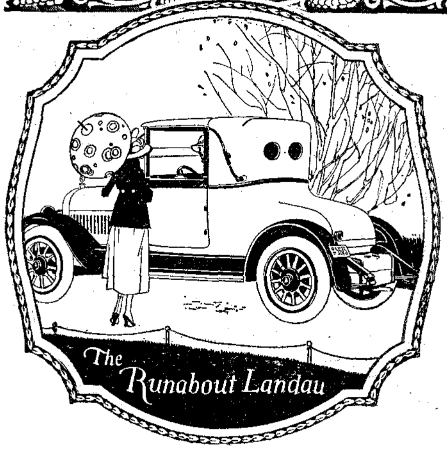
"How many may we expect him to sell in the next twenty-five or thirty years?"

Twenty years ago Mr. Wright was the pastor of a little church in Pierce City, Mo. His salary was $400 a year. The royalties on "The Winning of Barbara Worth" were $80,000 in one month. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says of the career of this phenomenally successful author:

> He was born in 1872, forty-six years ago, at Rome, N. Y., the son of a carpenter. Having accepted the tenets of the Christian sect, he entered its training-school, Hiram College, at Grafton, Ill., at the age of twenty, with the purpose of studying for the ministry. It was while a student at Grafton that he met and wooed his future wife, Miss Frances E. Long. Being poor, he supported himself by doing odd jobs about the town. After two years his health broke down from exposure and overwork and he contracted a case of pneumonia so severe that his eyes were badly impaired and his constitution suffered a shock which has kept him ever since in delicate health, despite years of outdoor life.
>
> Physicians advised him that it would mean his death if he attempted to reenter school. So, with a canoe and a sketch-book, he drifted five hundred miles down the Mahoning River, and finally wandered into the Missouri Ozarks, where he supported himself by farm-work.
>
> Here he preached his first sermon. He was a regular attendant at services in the little log schoolhouse, and one Sunday morning when the pastor failed to appear, he was asked to talk. This experience convinced him that, despite his interrupted schooling, he might still be of use in the ministry, and soon afterward he accepted a regular pastorate at Pierce City.
>
> In 1898 he took over the pastorate of a larger church at Pittsburg, Kan., and a year later was married to Miss Long. Pittsburg was a rough mining town, and the ardent young preacher, with that passion for reform which fills many of his novels, looked about him for a means of arousing the people to the evil of their ways. He hit upon the idea of writing a story, with Pittsburg as its setting, which would tell how the uplift of the town could be accomplished. His purpose was to read the story, in instalments, to his congregation on special evenings of successive weeks. The result was "That Printer of Udell's."

Leaving Pittsburg, Mr. Wright went to Kansas City, where he hoped to find a wider scope for his ministry, but his health gave out and he returned to the Ozarks, becoming the pastor of a church at Lebanon, Mo. There he wrote what is said to be his favorite book, "The Shepherd of the Hills," which was published in 1907. *The Post-Dispatch* continues:

> His health continuing poor, Wright accepted an offer of the pastorate of the Christian Church at Redlands, Cal., and there he wrote "The Calling of Dan Matthews," published in 1909. And three years later he finished "The Winning of Barbara Worth," perhaps his best-known novel. This book marked the end of his ministry of the pulpit and the beginning of his complete consecration to the ministry of the pen.
>
> When he finished the novel, he was a very sick man. He had often toiled the night through, overtaxing nerves and strength. For several months he had virtually dwelt within the four rooms of his study, and at one time his friends feared he would never live to complete the book. He wrote the last chapters while confined to his bed.
>
> Then it was that, on medical advice, he took up the outdoor life which he continues to the present day. He set up a camp twelve miles from Tucson, Ariz., on a headland on the base of the Catalina Mountains, and there lived summer and winter in a tent. This fact, and his reputed income of $100,000 a year, caused him to be called "America's wealthiest tent-dweller."
>
> But he contrived to live this primitive life in an elaborate and luxurious manner.



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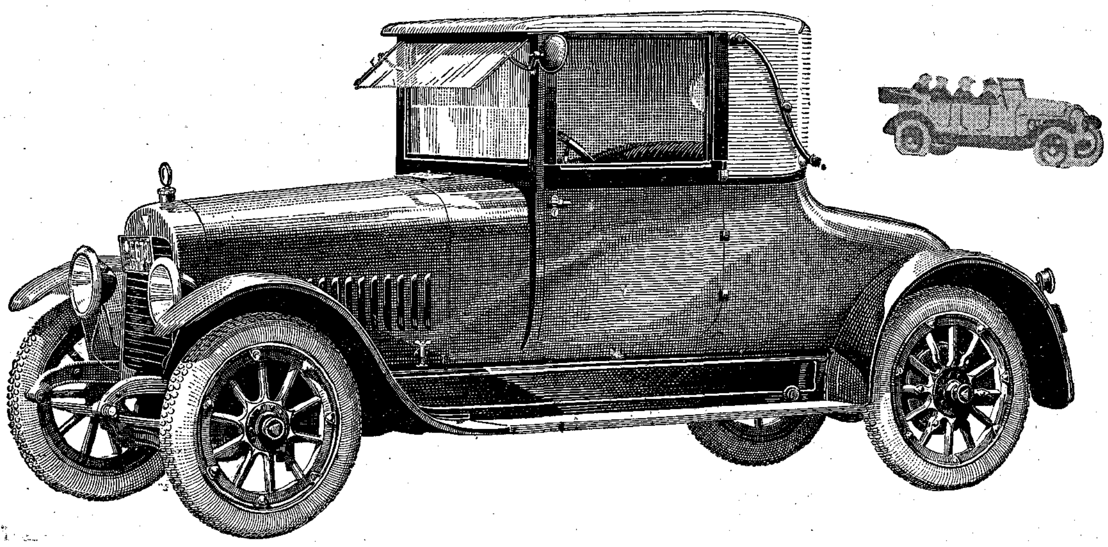

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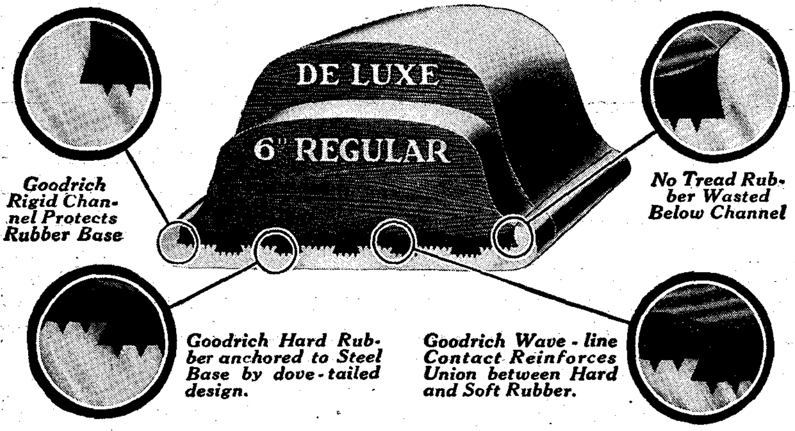
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HOW WOMEN OF THE STAGE USE THEIR LEISURE IN WAR-TIME

THERE is a slight rustling of heavy velvet hangings. A rush of sunshine floods the richly appointed chamber. From the soft depths of a silken-covered couch there comes a gentle feminine yawn. A clock in a steeple near by harshly booms the hour of noon. As the last stroke dies away a sleepy voice inquires:

"Is that you, Hortense?"

"Yes, madam. Your bath is ready. Shall I serve your chocolate now?"

It is thus that the busy press-agent and the Sunday supplement writers have trained the general public to visualize the popular actress beginning her day. And all this might have been true once, but not now—not in war-time. Actors and actresses, soubrettes and dancers—in fact, the entire army of stage women, agree that it is no time for such luxurious living. They are working for the boys in the trenches and the women and kiddies whom war has robbed of their natural protectors.

It was only four days after America had entered the world-struggle that the Stage Women's War-Relief opened a big workroom on Fifth Avenue, New York, and promptly began to turn out garments for the soldiers and the needy in the stricken countries. The morning after Geraldine Farrar opened in "Thaïs" she was "on the job" at the Fifth Avenue workshop at 9:30. And these stage women are not only on the job—they are working at it. Read what the New York *Evening Sun* says of what they have accomplished:

> The output from this workroom the 1st of January had been 92,189 surgical dressings, 9,489 baby clothes for northern France, 5,309 hospital garments, $700,000 worth of knitted garments, 2,501 in all; rubber goods, shoes, kit-bags, etc., total articles, over 124,191.
>
> This means the result of much hard work, practically all of which has been volunteer service. Yet, so popular has the work been that the actresses have already outgrown the first workroom, at 366 Fifth Avenue, which has been given rent free by the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, and additional rooms for still more work have been donated by the Vincent Astor offices, while the wind-proof jacket branch of the business has been removed to 10 West Twenty-third Street, where Joseph Frankel has donated the use of a fine large loft with eight machines and an instructor in machine-operation, so that wind-proof jackets are now to be turned out by the gross rather than the dozen.
>
> No doubt it was an enemy alien who

SET
OSGOOD LONG DISTANCE LENS
SIZE 10½
PAT D FEB 15 1916
OTHER PAT'S PENDING
INSIDE

He Abolished Glare!

Gave Motorists a Long Distance Fan-Shaped Beam and 74% More Road Light

ANNOUNCEMENT was made a year ago of the Osgood Lens designed by James R. Cravath, one of America's foremost illuminating engineers.

In the ensuing period this lens became one of the biggest sellers of the year, due to its totally new road-lighting efficiency which appealed so readily and effectually to motorists everywhere.

For back of the Osgood is a scientific principle by which all eye rays and sky rays are converted into *road* rays, the result being a longer, wider illumination — plus 74% more light on the road!

Following its invention by Cravath, the new efficiency of the Osgood Lens has been verified by such notable authorities as the Armour Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, American Automobile Association—

and endorsed by the motoring public itself, as shown by actual sales.

All headlight laws are complied with. There is no need for troublesome dimming. Instead of a shaft ray you have a fan ray which shows the roadside as well as the path immediately in front and far ahead of the car.

Night driving assumes a new aspect of safety, courtesy and ease-of-mind, for Cravath designed this lens along scientific lines, thus establishing a road lighting efficiency totally new.

Try Osgoods, no matter what other lens you are now using. You'll see a great light.

OSGOOD LENS & SUPPLY COMPANY
Dept. 514, 2007 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Made for All Cars. 6⅝ to 7¾ in., $2.90 a pair; 8 to 8½ in., $3.75 a pair; 8¾ to 9½ in., $4.00 a pair; 9¾ to 11 in., $4.50 a pair. Also in size 3⅝ in., $1.25. 25c a pair higher west of Rockies. 20% higher in Canada.

At dealers and garages everywhere. If yours cannot supply you, order direct. In ordering, give diameter of old lens, diameter of opening in door frame, model and make of car.

Over half a million pairs now in use.

OSGOOD LENS

CRAVATH LONG DISTANCE TYPE

The Burroughs

The Burroughs Adding Machine Company can make and sell this smaller, lighter, speedier, more durable Calculator at a low price, because:—

The Burroughs selling force did not have to be created to market this particular machine, it was already in existence, equipped to handle this model, as well as more than 100 others manufactured by the Burroughs Company.

The Burroughs factory organization did not have to be built; it was already there, equipped, and manned by skilled workmen, to make this machine a typical Burroughs product—one that could be backed by the Burroughs reputation for excellence.

Behind the Burroughs Calculator are more than 30 years of experience in building and marketing figuring and bookkeeping machines—over a quarter-century of study of needs and methods in handling figures mechanically. It is an improvement, not an experiment—the result of the highest mechanical skill applied to the best in modern office practice.

Calculator $175

Lighter and Smaller

It's a third smaller than the old box-type machine, and weighs half as much. It's light enough to be moved around without conscious thought or effort; to be picked up (fingers slip under it—it doesn't have to be pushed or pulled) and carried from one room to another. It's small enough to give plenty of desk-room to books or papers, and still have them close to the keyboard.

Simpler and Handier

The number of working parts has been reduced by nearly half. Better ways have been found to handle the processes without superfluous parts to slow up operation and drain the operator's energy. This machine has a low, properly-inclined keyboard, and large, easily-read dial figures.

Easier to Operate

These features mean easy key action—for improved mechanical design gives a quick, responsive touch. The machine clears easily, with one short forward stroke of the lever—which returns automatically. Operating ease and convenience have been greatly increased without sacrificing a single desirable quality.

And Yet More Durable

The elimination of superfluous parts has, at the same time, actually strengthened the machine. While its size and weight are reduced, the wearing parts are sturdier. Simplification is all to the advantage of strength and durability.

Examine every special feature of the Burroughs Calculator—the column lock which guards against the making of errors due to fumbling; the locked wheel device which makes it impossible for the machine to be tricked into overadding; the light touch and short stroke of the clearing lever—and its greater value will be readily appreciated.

There are more than 100 models of Burroughs Figuring and Bookkeeping machines—to fit any kind of business that uses figures. Consult your telephone book or your banker for the address of the nearest of the 189 Burroughs offices in the United States and Canada. Burroughs offices are also maintained in all the principal cities abroad.

tried to circulate a report recently that the S. W. W. R. sold its work. This is of course as ridiculously false as that the Red Cross sells its work. Nobody could possibly buy anything from the organization, tho how generously a soldier or sailor may be fitted out by them free of charge hundreds of uniformed men can testify.

Dropping into one of these workrooms one finds many celebrities of the stage, including not a few of the masculine gender who casually stray into the sacred precincts to—well, to see if they can help, too. The *Evening Sun* writer timidly approached a well-known dancer, and hazarded:

"It's very generous of you actresses to give so much of your time."

"Not actresses, alone!" quickly responds the famous dancer who is packing kit-bags for soldiers—such wonderfully complete bags that you gasp over the number and variety of little luxuries that go into each. "Any woman connected with the theater, either in its business offices or among the ushers and dressmakers, is one of us if she registers for work—no dues, no red tape, no meetings—just work. Why—have you heard how Gladys Hanson has organized the girl ushers in nearly every one of the thirty cities she has played this season with her patriotic piece? Simply wonderful! There she is—go make her tell you all about it."

Miss Hanson, cornered behind a sewing-machine where she can't easily escape, blushes modestly and becomingly and admits that after her first performance in Cleveland the girl ushers did come crowding around her dressing-room door and begged her to tell them how they, too, could do their "bit," and that everywhere she has gone the vaudeville actresses have been eager to do some kind of war-work.

"But why not?" queries Miss Hanson demurely. "You remember that very few of the people around Kensington Gardens knew very much about *Peter Pan*. They did not know that it was he in the night who guarded the children's boats and guided them safely to shore; how careful he was that the sails should not be torn. Folks had him down for an adventure-seeking, rather irresponsible sort; a delightful fellow, but not very dependable. They did not give him credit for his serious moments. Of course, *Peter* had his faults, as we all know, but he had great courage, boundless generosity, and what a good sport he really was!

"Well," Miss Hanson flashed a smile, "we playfolk are like *Peter Pan*. Our reputations in the past have been colored by the gay footlights; they only got the flitter of us. *But there is another side.*

"It may be true that a certain percentage of the feminine members of our profession have been vain and selfish, but the average has not been higher than in any other walk of life. It is well known that the American woman has been the most indulged woman in the world; she has been petted and spoiled and adored and adorned as the woman of no other country.

"She has not yet been touched by the war to the same extent as the women of England and Europe, but the change in her is remarkable. Women I meet every day—many of them actresses—are making simply heroic sacrifices. Not only are they giving up their automobiles, when they own them; doing with only one hat a season; giving up entirely perfumes and other vanity luxuries; curtailing their living expenses as much as possible, but they are giving generously of their personal time and energy.

"The time is past when actresses rise at noon; almost any one of them can be reached, drest, and ready for work at nine o'clock in the morning. Why, the morning after the night Geraldine Farrar sang 'Thais'—not a small undertaking, you will grant—she appeared at the workshop of the Stage Women's War-Relief at 9:30 and worked prodigiously until noon. It is the same with more actresses than I could easily name in a half-hour.

"The splendid part of it is that actresses and others connected with the stage can keep right on with their regular work. The economy of time and motion has been reduced to a science. Rachel Crothers, the founder and president of the S. W. W. R., despite the fact that she spends a good portion of almost every day at the workshop of the organization, has written three successful plays since we have declared war. Isn't it phenomenal? Minnie Dupree, director of the workshop, has refused a number of enviable engagements because they would have interfered with her war-work. Frances Starr, another great war-worker, says she is positively ashamed to go to bed at night unless she is dead tired!"

Miss Hanson admits that war may have made some women less feminine, but she believes that it has also made them a lot more womanly. And it may surprize some boy in khaki to know that Miss Hanson feels quite like a mother to him, for she says:

The reason women have found a new strength with which to bear the additional burdens of war is because we have come to regard our men as our children. As they marched down the Avenue last Friday—thousands of them in khaki—we women did not look upon them as our sweethearts, our husbands, our brothers, or our friends; they are our boys! And when has a mother's love and strength failed in an emergency? In fact, even the merest stranger-soldier becomes our boy. In times of war, women can not help feeling this universal motherhood.

"When I say that women have perhaps become a little less feminine, I mean in the little things that are expressive of feminine vanity; essentially and fundamentally they have not changed at all.

"By the way, do you know about the wonderful wind-proof jackets we are making out of the old gloves that people send us? From all over the country they come, and we clean them and cut off the fingers and buttons, and make the most wonderful warm jackets out of them. Jessie Bonstelle is the head of that department. Get her to show you some of the interesting letters that people send in with their bundles of old gloves."

The writer is steered over to where Miss Bonstelle is making a warm waistcoat out of a red suède pillow-cover eked out by some burnt-leather souvenirs from Coronado. Here are two letters out of the many that Miss Bonstelle has received from those who are anxious to help the work along:

DEAR MADAM:

In reading over *The Companion* I saw your plea for old leather for our boys; now I am a widow and go out every day washing to support myself and little boy and I thought I might ask all the ladies I work for to give me in that line what they were going to throw out and I would send them to you at my expense. I do all I can but it seems so little and our boys are giving so much. If you will kindly drop me a line and tell me if you can use old shoes or will I cut the tops off only, and if very much soiled gloves are useful. Enclosed please find stamped envelop. If I hear from you I will bring it up at our Red-Cross meeting and interest some of the ladies.

Wishing you all success, Sincerely,

MRS. M. MURPHY.

The other letter is from a rural district far from New York. The writer says:

DEAR MADAM: Would you kindly let me know if you could make use of new-born lambs that have died when a few hours or days old. I live on a farm with my daughter, and am a half-blind shut-in who is anxious to do something or anything for our soldier boys, and we have had so many deaths among our flock from the extreme cold the last two months. We thought the skins would make good warm linings for leather or other coats, and I would be glad to send them to you free of cost if you can use them. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

"Isn't it beautiful the way everybody wants to help?" cried Miss Bonstelle eagerly, as the writer returned the letter.

TARPON-FISHING A THRILLING AND PERILOUS PASTIME

THAT the adventurous angler who wishes to capture this well-known American game-fish has literally to take his life in his hands upon occasion may be news to many of our readers. Always an exciting sport, it would seem from an article in the New York *Sun* by Alex. McD. Stoddart that it sometimes develops an element of danger that should be sufficiently thrilling for even the hardiest devotee of the piscatorial art. Here is what he says:

By many angling is considered a gentle pastime. Anglers who seek the big game-fishes of the sea, like the devilfish, black seabass or jewfish, swordfish, tarpon, and tuna frequently come back with tales of being towed to sea for hours. In ironing devilfish it is essential in driving home the barb to put the small boat on the big fish's back. That type of angling is regarded as the most thrilling sea sport in the world.

Perils always attend the sport of tarpon-fishing, yet thousands fish annually and never come close to danger. Yet danger always lurks in the path of King Tarpon, the high leaper of the sea and the knight in warrior's mail.

Last year not far from St. Petersburg, Fla., Mrs. Freda Solomonson, of Tampa, Fla., came near losing her life when her necktie became entangled in the reel and tightened around her neck, almost choking her into lifelessness.

Mrs. Solomonson was angling in St. John's Pass when she got a strike from a tarpon estimated to weigh more than 150 pounds. In her excitement to bring the

1/7¢ per Mile

The low cost of high mileage. The high cost of low mileage. *Which way out?*

ONE manufacturer hands us this report on Sterling Tires used all 'round on over 500 business cars. Average mileage per shoe—over 10,000. Cost per mile per tire: 1/7c.

Will all Sterling Tires equal that record? No.

Will 90% of all Sterling Tires better their mileage guarantee of 5000 (6000 for 30x3½ and 31x4)?

Absolutely!

How do we know that? From the speedometer records made on a large part of the Sterling Tires used last year.

O. K'd by Business

Here are mileage returns sent to us by 20 different users of Sterling Tires. Names of users will be furnished on request.

6,732	10,000	13,161	7,000
15,498	20,500	14,423	8,486
12,200	10,167	23,000	7,500
12,500	13,098	13,000	11,000
10,965	13,271	9,273	27,000

Most of these figures are, of course, well above the average mileage yield of *all* Sterling Tires. But they indicate the remarkable extra mileage which is delivered by Sterling Tires in many cases.

Who knows best?

The Sterling Tire Corporation has made and sold its tires along these lines:

1 *The only miles that can come out of a tire are the miles which the manufacturer built into it.*

2 *The tire buyer who is in the best position to judge a tire is the man who operates from 6 to 600 business automobiles.*

So we have always tried to make Sterling Tires enough better so that they would show lowest-cost-per-mile to business users.

The man who knows most about tires is the man who keeps accurate cost records on every tire, on every car, on oil—gas—repairs. Who KNOWS—not hopes or guesses.

Our success has come almost entirely from going first after buyers of that type. Sales figures show this plainly—90% of all Sterling Tires are on business automobiles; 74% of last year's production was sold to previous users.

No substitute for mileage

After a man has had experience with several makes of tires, he generally decides to take off the blinders of Price-per-tire and buy solely on Cost-per-mile.

Maybe you are at that stage now. Perhaps you have found, as experience teaches all tire buyers sooner or later, that the business of a tire is to yield high mileage at low cost.

If so, the common-sense of our regular service to customers will interest you.

As long as any Sterling Tire justifies the cost of repairs we will make them —*free of charge.*

This service does not end at 5000 miles. It keeps on throughout the entire life of the tire.

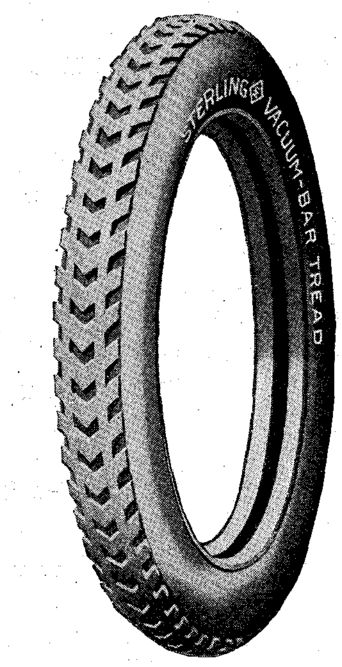
This sounds like a lot to give. Probably it would be, on some tires. But it has encouraged users to bring Sterling Tires to us promptly when minor repairs were needed, and that in turn enables us to keep small troubles from growing big.

Sterling Tires are built for heavy service. They are extra strong at every point. As a rule comparison will show a Sterling Tire of any rated size to be pounds heavier and inches larger than other makes. It pays to repair Sterlings when it would not pay to repair an inferior tire.

▼

STERLING TIRES are sold through a number of responsible dealers and through our 28 Factory Branches. The branches are listed at the right.

Underneath them we print a coupon. If you are interested in lower tire cost-per-mile, it would be decidedly worth your while to fill in the coupon now and mail it to the Branch nearest you.



The *Vacuum-Bar Tread* is a scientific non-skid that really *holds*. It is exclusively STERLING—patented. Ordinarily the non-skid feature will last through the guaranteed mileage.

We own and operate direct factory sales branches in the following cities:

ALBANY, N. Y.	53 Central Avenue
BALTIMORE, Md.	1705 N. Charles Street
BOSTON, Mass.	205 Clarendon Street
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.	340 Fairfield Avenue
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	53 Rogers Avenue
BUFFALO, N. Y.	210 Franklin Street
CHICAGO, Ill.	3031 S. Michigan Ave.
CINCINNATI, Ohio	1302 Race Street
CLEVELAND, Ohio	5018 Euclid Avenue
DETROIT, Mich.	940 Woodward Avenue
HACKENSACK, N.J.	Main and Passaic Sts.
HARTFORD, Conn.	286 Main Street
JERSEY CITY, N. J.	2982 Hudson Blvd.
NEWARK, N. J.	38 William Street
NEW HAVEN, Conn.	232 Crown Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.	234 West 55th Street
PATERSON, N. J.	53 Ward Street
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.	1238 Spring Garden St.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.	540 N. Craig Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	234 Broad Street
READING, Pa.	104-106 N. 5th Street
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	565 East Main Street
RUTHERFORD, N.J.	Maple St. and Erie Ave.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.	336 Bridge Street
ST. LOUIS, Mo.	2824A Locust Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	518 South Clinton St.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	1621 14th St. N. W.
WORCESTER, Mass.	32 Shrewsbury Street

Sterling Tire Corporation
Gentlemen:

I would like to receive full data on STERLING TIRES.

My tire size is..............................

Name..............................

Address..............................

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L. D.

STERLING TIRE CORPORATION
(Established 1908)
Rutherford, New Jersey

TO DEALERS:

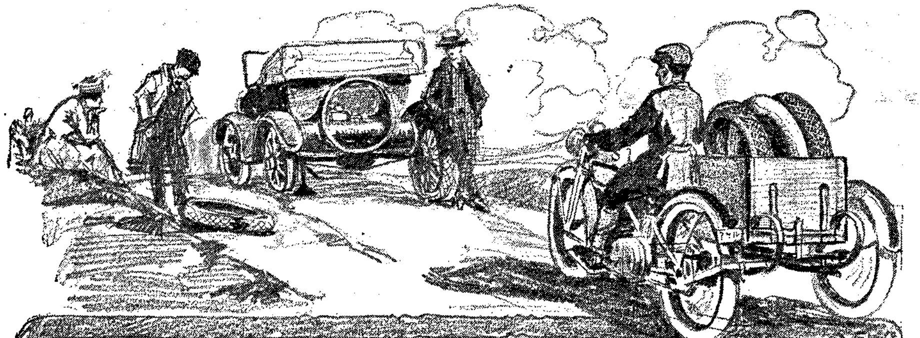
There is at least one man in every sizeable town who will agree with the Sterling spirit and Sterling policy, and who can do a satisfactory and agreeable business, increasing year by year, as Sterling quality proves itself. To such dealers, outside of the cities in which we maintain branches, we are prepared to make a proposition for exclusive representation of Sterling Tires and Tubes.

Our years of direct retail selling have given us a system which we know will be valuable to our dealers. Please address the home office.

Sterling Tires

CORD AND FABRIC TYPES

TRADE MARK



Proved in the Slam-Bang of Tire Station Service

OVER all kinds of roads—in all kinds of weather—the Harley-Davidson has proved its economy and dependability under the extreme conditions of tire station and garage service, giving remarkable mileage on gasoline, oil and tires.

Merchants, in many other lines of business, are solving also *their* problems with it—finding that its cost, mile for mile, averages far lower than any other form of delivery. Perhaps *your* service or delivery problem can be solved by the

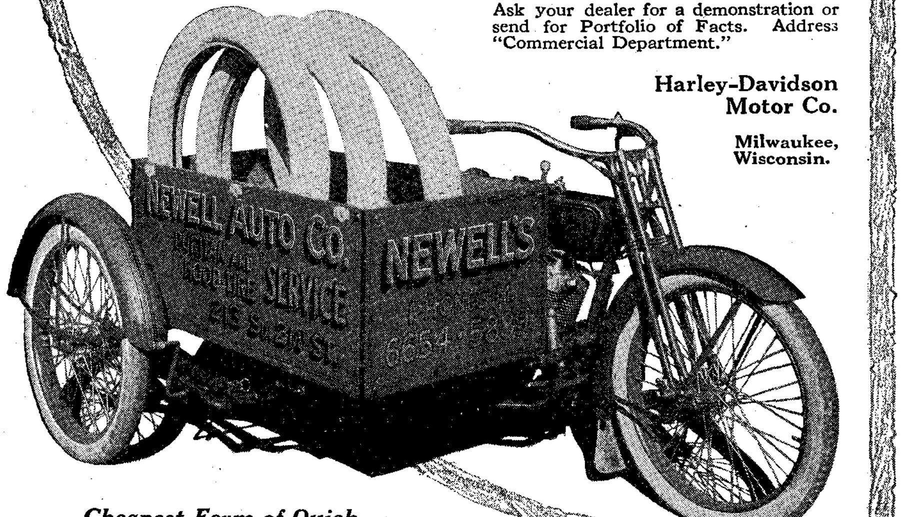
Harley-Davidson Motorcycle

Judge Harley-Davidson economy by these figures:

40 to 75 miles per gallon of gasoline **800 to 1200 miles per gallon of cylinder oil**
5000 to 8000 miles per set of tires

Ask your dealer for a demonstration or send for Portfolio of Facts. Address "Commercial Department."

Harley-Davidson Motor Co.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



Cheapest Form of Quick, Sure Delivery

RUSSIA
Recent, Present, and Prospective
ARMENIA
Past, Present, and Future

Two articles well worth reading. See **The Homiletic Review** for April. 30 cents per copy, $3.00 per annum.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

GARDEN ROCKERIES

A DELIGHTFUL new book by H. H. THOMAS, the famous gardening expert, which tells you how you can make and plant a rockery in a very small space and what a never-failing joy it will become to any enthusiastic nature-student. It gives you all necessary instructions for planting, describes the flowers best adapted to the purpose, and leaves nothing uncovered that can be of service. *12mo, cloth, with many illustrations, 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Everybody's Flower Garden

Explains practically all of the materials and methods at the disposal of the amateur to-day, and shows how to have a beautiful garden at the least expense and labor. Deals with roses, lawns, carnations, pinks, sweet peas, dahlias, shrubs, insect friends and pests, etc., and hundreds of other things. Profusely illustrated with designs, diagrams, and half-tones. 152 pages, cloth, 75c net; by mail, 83c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

WENDELL PHILLIPS
THE AGITATOR Appreciative Biography by Dr. Martyn 12mo, cloth. $1.50.
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STOP That Leak
on the spot with
RADIATOR NEVERLEAK
"Look for the Sunburst on the Can"

Marvelous LIQUID. Stops all leaks in 5 to 10 minutes. Guaranteed not to clog. Saves $10 to $20 repair bill. 50c and 75c a can.

At dealers or sent direct

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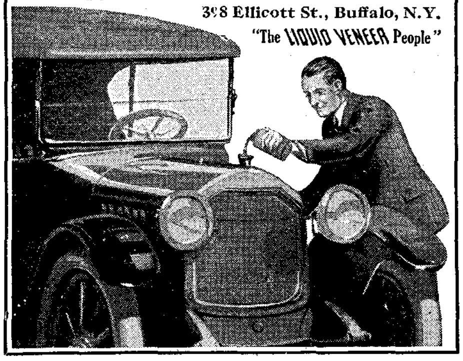
398 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N.Y.
"The LIQUID VENEER People"



fish in quickly she failed to notice that the necktie had been caught in the reel until it was too late to tear it off, and if the line had not broken by the tugging of the tarpon undoubtedly death would have resulted.

The tarpon when it leaps is no respecter of persons or of things. Just what force a tarpon flying through the air can exert may be seen from the results of an air-line trip made by a tarpon leaping across a tugboat some years ago at the mouth of the Brazos River. It struck an iron stanchion half an inch thick and knocked it out of plumb.

In Galveston Bay a number of years ago an angler was found dead in the bottom of his boat. The coroner stated the man's neck was broken and attributed death to a blow of a tarpon.

What happened to Charlie Cross, the presiding genius of an alligator hunters' camp situated on the Gulf of Naples, has been substantiated by Dr. Green, of Naples, Fla. At the end of the season, in March, it was Charlie's custom to carry his skins to Marco and dispose of them. Cross was returning from one of these trips and he had turned from that part of Marco Inlet known as Collier's Bay. He was holding the rudder with his knee, in order that he might light his pipe, when a mullet leapt from the water, darting across the stern of the boat.

He was surprized but more astonished to see a tarpon rise from the water, and before he could move out of the way the fish struck him in the chest and knocked him overboard. The fish fell into the boat. His companion pulled the injured man back into the boat and the fish was beaten to death. It weighed 163 pounds.

Sometimes the fish may land in the boat unexpectedly without injuring itself in any way, when a lively battle is likely to occur between the occupants of the boat and the intruder, which often proves itself a formidable antagonist. Such a case is next described by the writer:

Capt. C. C. Pettit, of Galveston, Texas, once had a narrow escape in Galveston Bay. He was casting for shrimp in his 12-foot skiff and a tarpon jumped into the boat, knocking the oars and net overboard. Captain Pettit then was sixty years old, but no weakling. He drew his knife and a fight that lasted sixty minutes commenced. Finally, after an hour's struggle he cut the fish's spine. The tarpon weighed 170 pounds, ten more pounds than the captain. The man was severely bruised.

A like battle was once fought, tho not so long, by Judge William King, formerly a District Judge of Southern Texas. The Judge was angling with several friends from a yacht in Arkansas Bay. One of the men hooked and played a tarpon for an hour, three times getting the fish within five feet of the boat, when the fourth time the fish, finding itself close to the yacht, leapt into the boat, the sweep of its tail carrying the judge with it into the cockpit.

Both the Judge and the fish struggled in the semidarkness and there was a good deal of blood and scales everywhere when one of the crew with a hatchet stopt the battle by killing the fish. It weighed 120 pounds.

Three men in a boat, R. D. Jackson, M. L. Stoner, and W. L. Straub, went tarpon-fishing from Pensacola, Fla. Jackson got a strike and the other men started to reel in their lines. Straub was in the stern of the boat, and suddenly Jackson's fish leapt and hit Straub in the back, knocking him into the boat proper. In the excitement the hook came out of the fish's mouth and the tarpon flopped back into the water. One of Straub's legs was battered and bruised and his head on the left side was black and blue.

E. A. McIlhenny, whose wonderful pictures of wild life have been seen by thousands of sportsmen, recollects a tarpon tragedy near Avery Island, Louisiana. The man was fishing from a skiff when a tarpon in leading struck the angler squarely in the chest, smashing two ribs and causing death.

George W. Wagner, Jr., son of Dr. Wagner, of Johnstown, Pa., off Egmont Key, Fla., was pulled out of the boat by a tarpon. A shark got the tarpon and a boathook was used to haul the boy out.

Louis S. Grenner, of New York, at Biscayne Bay, Fla., last year was pulled out of the boat by a tarpon weighing eighty-seven pounds. The line became wound around one of his legs and if it had not been for the quick action of the guide, Victor Cassell, Mr. Grenner believes he might have been drowned.

Another New-Yorker, Louis E. Bates, fishing for tarpon in Boca Grande Pass, Fla., early in 1917, had his fish leap and fall into the boat of another angler fifty feet away. The fish struck a hand-pump amidships and in falling barely missed the guide sitting near the engine box.

Yes, the tarpon is a warrior bold.

D'ANNUNZIO, "THE MAN COMPLETE," SEEN THROUGH HIS SON'S EYES

"HE is a poet in action, and therefore do I love him; because he is not only a poet—he is a man complete."

This is the tribute of son to father—of Hugo D'Annunzio, "mechanician," to Gabriele D'Annunzio, poet, aviator, and orator—a sentiment rather prettily exprest for a young man who recently came to this country, and knew little English before. Both are aviators in a sense. As is natural and fitting, D'Annunzio, the poet, is the flier. The son heads the mission of Italian experts who came here to supervise the construction of Caproni airplanes. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says of the poet and his son:

> Captain Hugo is the youngest of Gabriele D'Annunzio's three sons, all of whom are officers now. He was with his father until he was twelve or thirteen, when he went away to school, and only saw him when he was on holiday. Later he studied in Paris to be an engineer, worked in Germany, and saw little of his father until they came together again as aviator and constructor of air-machines.
>
> "During the war we have always been together," he says. "Our great idea has been the same as Caproni's—that only a big aerial war, with big means, will allow so dreadful a war as this to end. It is a means to kill the war. I was a constructor of machines, and he was always flying, and we saw each other often, to study what could be done. In all Italy now the two most popular names are those of D'Annunzio and Caproni."
>
> And this name of D'Annunzio is, incidentally, the poet's own, and not, as the story has it, an appreciative title given him by the people, meaning the "Messenger" or the "Herald." Rapagnetto, the story again has it, is his real name, but why the

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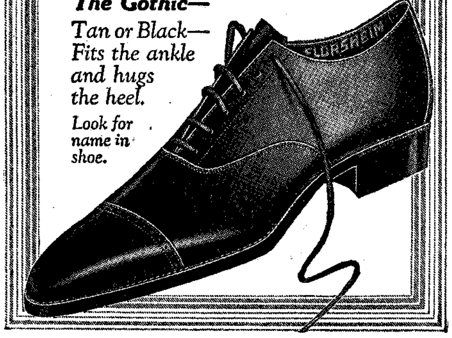
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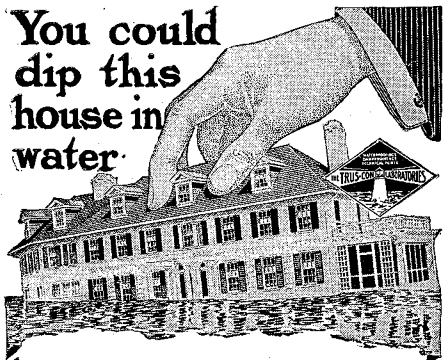

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teller chose this particular name neither the poet nor his son has any idea. His son thinks they chose Rapagnetto because they wanted one "as ugly as possible." He tells of the marble tablet in the City Hall of the town where his father was born, relating the good deeds of the Mayor, his grandfather. "And his name was D'Annunzio," he says, "and therefore must my father's be also. Because the name is beautiful and means something, they can not believe it is really a poet's." He rather resents "Rapagnetto," and says, "All means are good to make ridiculous a man."

D'Annunzio's son has picked up his English since he has been in this country, and he makes up his words as he goes along, from French, Italian, German, and a natural linguistic tendency.

The young man mixes his language as an artist might his pigments. The writer in *The Post* describes him as a "living dictionary of derivatives." He speaks rapidly, hesitating now and then to inquire if a word he has put together from various fragments is *really* a word—and it always is. He paints an appreciative portrait of his father. After the tribute to him as "a complete man," he says:

> I admire him because he has such physical energy as I never saw in another man. He is not a dreamer; all his poems and his writings are filled with energy, with battle. Before the war the younger poets, the modern, free poets, opposed him, since he was the one great poet left of the older generation, and the new school is always an enemy to the older. But now he is an idol even with them. He has proved himself the youngest, the most modern of them all. He has done in the war what no one of them has done, and he is fifty-four years old. And in his poetry, too, he is modern, altho before the war they did not know that. But no one has founded so many new forms in all Italy as he has. All the new school has done is to revise what he did ten years ago. He is the poet of Energy.
>
> "He has, in a great degree, assimilation and versatility. It is the Italian quality, the quality found, perhaps, only in the Romance countries, of which Leonardo da Vinci was the highest exponent. Whatever art or profession he had followed—music, science, engineering, or any other—I believe that he would have made a success. He is not only interested in everything, but able to understand everything. Especially is he interested in all invention, and he can understand and tell again the workings of any engine, of any most complicated thing. I like him very much for that. His interest is universal, and that is the Italian characteristic. Even in peace time he was always going around, interesting himself in all inventions and modern things—then he was interested in the industrial life of the country and the ways in which Italy could better herself. For twenty or thirty years he had been working to create politics of energy and strength.
>
> "In the war he has been not only in one branch of the service, but in every branch. Wherever there was a raid, or some special action, he was. He is not a man to say, 'Go,' and not go too. He is always the first. Wherever there was the greatest danger, he went. In the Caproni machine, which I had especially prepared for him, he stayed up nine hours and a quarter without landing. It was a three-engine machine, very big. He has an endurance which not all young men show. He did it to show that we can go to Venice whenever we like to go there. Under his impulse all the big raids were made."

D'Annunzio made his first flight in 1910 as a passenger of Glenn Curtis, who was then in Italy. The poet's interest at the time was that of a sportsman. His son says:

> "Always he has loved sport. He always rode every morning, his life long. He loves horses and dogs. When he was in Paris he had forty dogs, for racing—greyhounds. Do you call them that? He was very proud of their victories. When some of his dogs had won, he would be happy for a long time. I will tell you (Captain Hugo leaned forward confidentially and very seriously) that is a characteristic of his temperament, that sometimes he is like a little child—so pleased, so enthusiastic, like a little child. He also is a fencer and a swimmer. Also much automobile—only that is no more a sport, but a necessity.
>
> "The fact that he is the man he is, as well as a poet, and the fact that he has reputation as a prophet, made him powerful with the Italian people, besides, of course, the fact that the people hold Austria as their age-long enemy."

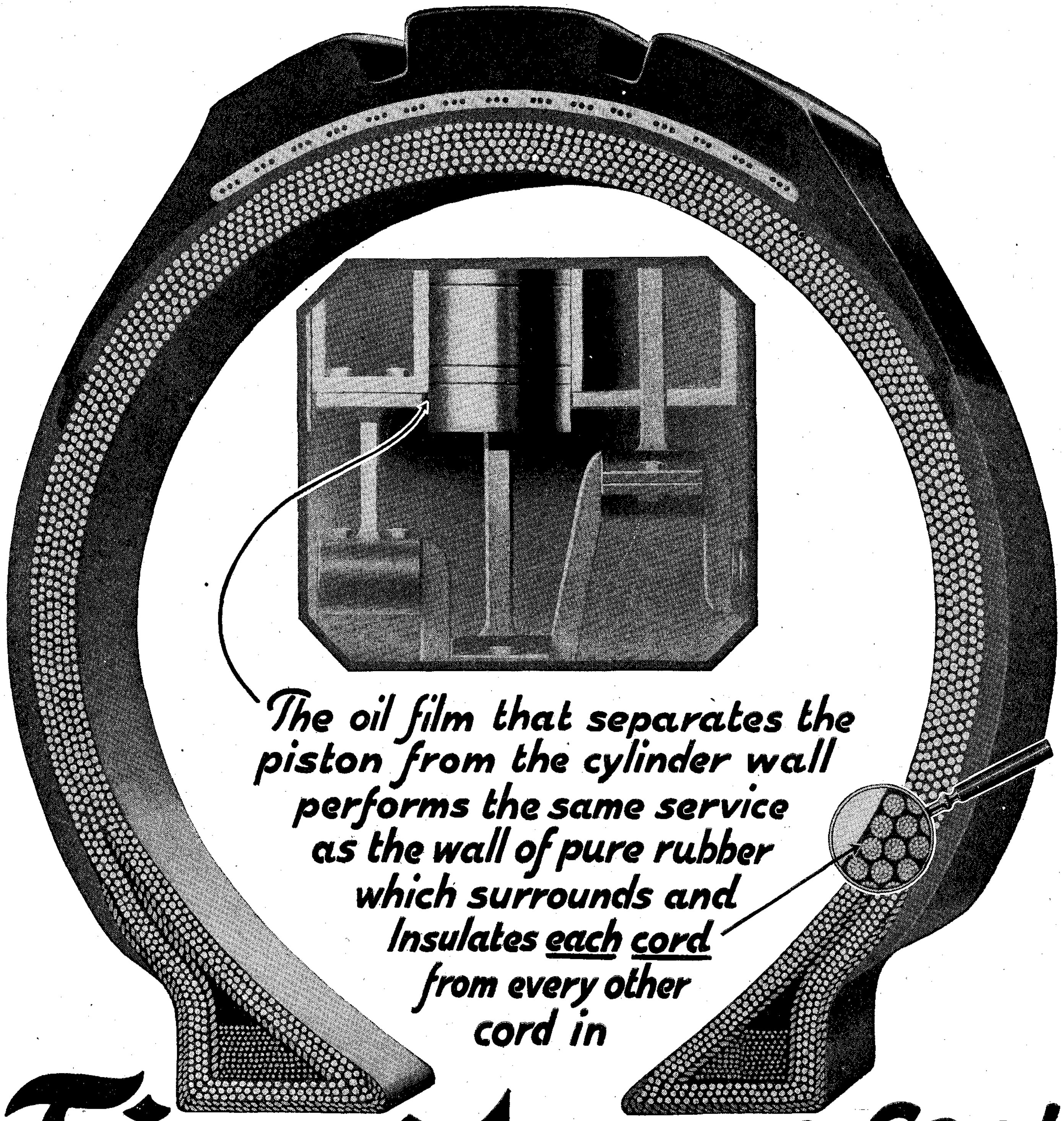
THE BIG GERMAN DRIVE WAS NO SURPRIZE TO "THE '9' TIMES"

TRENCHES and camps have their newspapers—published every once in a while—and now Base Hospital No. 9, "Somewhere in France," has issued its first edition of *The "9" Times.* The initial copy is dated February 23, 1918, and its editorial announcement states that its purpose is to record accurately the happenings at the Base. While the fact is carefully excluded from its columns, *The "9" Times* has only a precarious clutch on the future, which Sergeant Allen B. Tint, the business manager of the publication, frankly admits in a letter to THE DIGEST, in which he says:

> It is planned to issue *The "9" Times* every two weeks, but as the local French printer has only one linotype operator left, and he is an Italian sailor on extended sick-leave, our publication may cease suddenly.
>
> Base Hospital No. 9 was recruited at the New York Hospital, New York City. A great many of our officers, nurses, and enlisted men are from New York. Here the glory of the Big City and its subways may be heard expounded almost any time.

That the Big Drive was not much of a surprize, and that even as far back as the date of the first issue of *The "9" Times* they were preparing to meet it back of the lines in France is revealed in the leading article, which says:

> If you were one of the men who assisted in the reception of some ninety-odd patients who descended upon us one winter morning not so long ago, you are probably wondering what will happen when that "big drive" that they are talking so much about really takes place. You probably have visions of the day when



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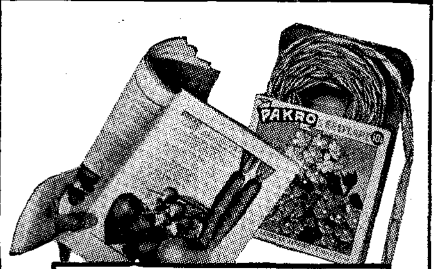

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literally hundreds of sick and wounded will pour in on us and you will be dragged from your very comfortable couch and put on one end of a stretcher, nurses will be running aimlessly around, and all will be confusion. Not so. Listen to the plan:

First of all, examine carefully the jumble of buildings in the front court. They are there for other purposes than that of making you late for reveille. Every building has a little plan of its own, and the purpose of them all is to make sure that enlisted men do not lose too much sleep and that nurses do not run.

All cases, medical or surgical, will arrive from the front on hospital-trains of some sort. They will be carried over from the railroad-siding either by our own railroad or by ambulances. At least, we are certain of the ambulances. Stretcher cases will be cared for in the two barracks on the right as one enters the gate; walking patients will receive treatment in the opposite two buildings.

The first barracks running across the court will be an examining ward and registrar's office, where the patients will be officially admitted, examined, and their clothing taken care of and sterilized.

The next parallel barracks will contain the baths, which will be designed for both walking and stretcher cases. In the third cross barracks the weeding-out process will take place. Medical cases will be sent to the proper wards; surgical cases demanding immediate attention will be removed to the operating-ward, which will have space for eight tables.

If an x-ray examination is necessary the patient will be removed to Captain Busby's ward, between the preoperating room and the present surgical building, and there receive treatment and an operation. Other tables for minor operations will be placed in the barracks in the southeast corner, which will contain also a room for sterilizing.

And, last, but by no means least, in the open space at the front of the court there will be a kitchenette, where hot drinks—broths, chocolate, and tea—will be served by nurses and—keep it quiet—orderlies.

So there you have it, all planned out to the very last drop of water. The specifications for the entire receiving-ward were drawn up under the supervision of Major Elser, and the actual work of construction was done by a detachment of engineers whose name the censor will not allow us to mention.

The "9" Times has a column called "Our Own Little French Lessons." It apparently will be devoted to first aid to the hungry. In its opening instructions it says of the language:

> The French language may be compared to an Egyptian pyramid turned upside down. The apex of this pyramid of language rests on the word *combien* (pronounced come-be-Ann). Once you have mastered this word you have gained the fundamentals of French.

Having instructed the lower grade in the use of a few nouns in the food-class, of which "*du pain, du beurre, et fromage*" are described as the French tricolor, the article advises the student that he is ready to enter any French *buvette* without fear of serious consequences, and says:

> Opening the door with a jaunty air (whatever that is), you smile and say,

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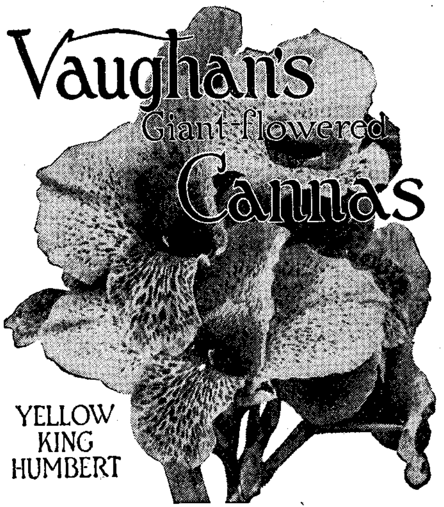

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Some National Achievements of 1917

A Statement by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior

IN the everyday turmoil of preparing gigantically for a great world war, with some details here and there going wrong before the great machine is well oiled and running smoothly, we are very apt to get a clouded view of what in reality is being accomplished.

Therefore the question is pertinent—what did the country actually achieve in 1917?

A part of the answer lies in the record for the year in producing some of the essential resources with which I am familiar through the activities of the Department of the Interior.

Our three-quarters of a million coal miners produced 644,000,000 tons of coal, an increase of 54,000,000 tons over the previous year, notwithstanding transportation conditions in certain regions were worse than ever before in the industry.

In the production of petroleum we broke all previous records with an output of nearly 342,000,000 barrels, 14% greater than the former record output of nearly 301,000,000 barrels in 1916.

Of iron ore, the basis of all our guns and ships, and one of the most vital war needs, we produced over 75,000,000 gross tons; whereas our normal production has been about 55,000,000 tons.

We produced 640,000 tons of lead, an increase of 17,000 tons over 1916.

Of sulphuric acid we produced in 1917 (stated in terms of 60°B. acid) 600,000 tons more than in 1916.

The increased outputs of these war-making materials show very clearly how faithful, how energetic, how patriotic has been the army of miners upon whose efforts depends our production of these vital supplies.

Certainly, in the accomplishment of the results I have recorded we have not been lax. We have met in a great way the great demands of an unprecedented situation. If the demands increase this year our efforts will also increase. What we must achieve we shall.

Secretary of the Interior.

★ ★ ★

The Hercules Powder Company is glad to give publicity to this statement by Secretary Lane. Our interest in the figures he cites is dual. They show graphically the steps which the Nation is taking toward victory. They have to do with a phase of the Country's industrial life with which we are very familiar.

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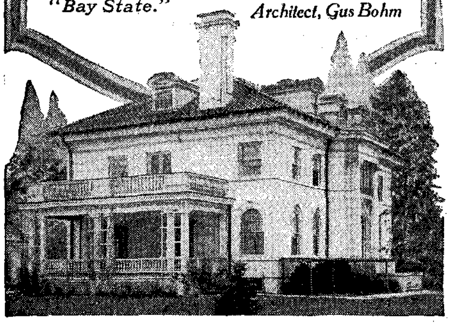

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"*Bonjour.*" Don't listen to what the waitress says! It will throw you off your track. Grab a seat quietly and begin in a firm and steady tone—"*Omelet, du pain, du beurre, et fromage.*" Then stop. For designating how many eggs, use your fingers. If you have an appetite, use the semaphore code. Eat very quietly and don't look into the lady's eyes. Such an act has been known to bring on a flow of language that may ruin a man. If she says she has no *lait* for your coffee, don't blame her. Cows work on an uncertain schedule here.

When you are finished, go up to the lady, assume a tragic look, think you are *Sapho,* and ask, "*Combien?*" (Make the look as tragic as possible. It may be the difference between 5 and 8 francs). After she has told you how much, look surprized, even tho you don't know what it's all about. Pay her, don't bother about counting your change, it's quite hopeless. Throw her a fleeting smile and two sous, and say *Bon*—something—*jour, soir, nuit,* it's your choice.

Repeat this process regularly for seven or eight weeks until you can do it without turning an eyelash. We warn you, however, against trying to say anything to the lady beyond what you have learned. She'll answer you, but then what? . . . She looks silly, you look ridiculous, both turn around, you begin to walk to the door. *Six sous* look like a fortune compared to your feelings in money. You part by mutual agreement. . . . We can't make the warning too strong.

CARING FOR THE WAR-DEBILITATED CHILDREN OF GERMANY

"'SUFFER Little Children to Come Unto Me,' but not the Children of Strikers!"

Tho not exprest in just those words this is the sentiment of a wealthy German landowner who had been asked to again shelter for the summer on his estate some children from the cities and industrial sections of Germany. And singularly enough a German editor had humanity enough to discern the contradictory philanthropy, as well as the spirit to use the words as a head-line over the philanthropist's letter.

Tho every effort has evidently been made to prevent the outside world from learning the real conditions in Germany much has leaked out of the country concerning the effect of the scarcity of foodstuffs and the use of substitutes on the children's health. This lack of the usual food materials has prest especially hard upon the children in the cities. During the summer of 1917, an organization, which was centralized in Berlin, but extended throughout Germany, made definite and extended efforts to transport children from the cities and give them a residence extending from weeks to months in different parts of the country.

An article in *Vorwärts,* by a City Counselor of Charlottenburg, describes both the means taken and the ends reached in 1917, and the purpose and plans for the present year. The intention, as stated in this article, is to place, if possible, six hundred-thousand children, whose homes are now in the city, for some months in the country, one hundred-thousand of these to be drawn from Berlin and its immediate environs. Describing what was accomplished last year and the methods, the writer says:

The different communities of Greater Berlin—with a single exception—subscribed large sums, in order to defray the necessary expenses, such as payment of fares and the like. It secured in the province of East Prussia alone places for seventy thousand children, gratis, provided only the expenses thither were provided for. The children were instructed at the schools to give in their names and submit to an examination by the school physician prior to being furnished transportation. It developed afterward that the mothers frequently concealed diseases in the children which really made them unfit for the journey, and these troubles were discovered only after the journey had begun.

The departure was taken in the evening, in order that the children might arrive at the place of central distribution in the early morning. The greater part of the special cars were provided by the railway management free, and for the care of the children there were both railway-conductors and special officials who had oversight. The consequence was that accidents were especially few. At one of the junctions warm soup was provided for the children. Before starting out, however, one difficulty had manifested itself which required immediate attention. This was that, owing to the solicitude of the mothers, many of the children had altogether too much baggage. So that a rule had to be made that the children could bring only what they could themselves carry, since otherwise at the places where changes were made from train to train confusion and trouble for the conductors would inevitably result.

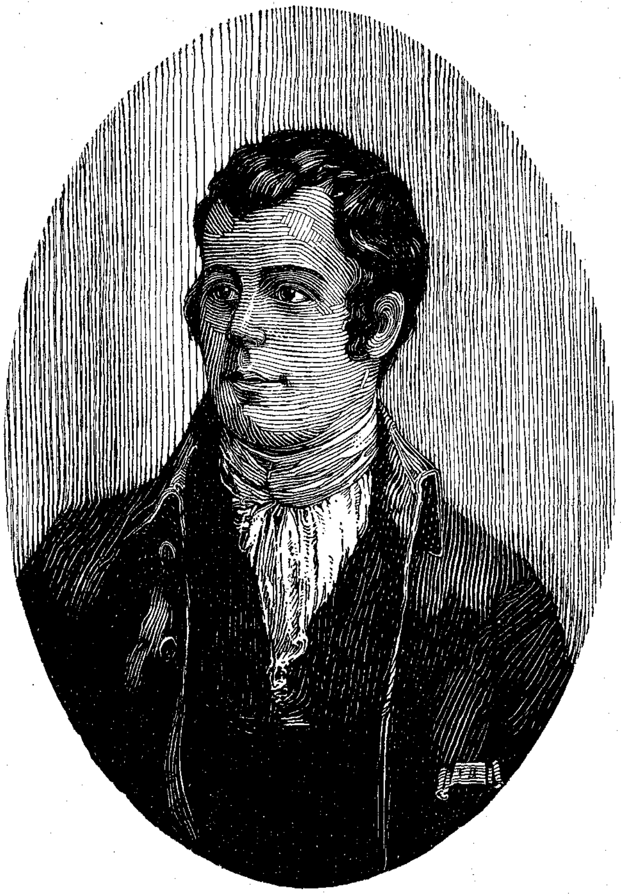
It had happened, unfortunately, in East Prussia, that housewives and farmers had frequently desired to take girls into their houses, but fewer boys were desired. So it sometimes happened that the housewife who had desired to take a girl into the house refused to accept a boy from Berlin, but with a little pressing and sometimes after a somewhat stirring interview, most of them accepted the exchange, which very frequently turned out fortunately for both parties. Of course the girls were of greater use to the housewives in the performing of such duties as care of the washing, and it was speedily discovered that our city girls had been well brought up and were well fitted for the performance of household duties in the country.

The outfitting of the children was in general excellent. The delicate clothing and white shoes of girls are in the future to be left at home. If there is a choice possible, it is recommended to take dark clothing, since in the country the more delicate materials more quickly wear out and also require greater care.

The stay of the children in the country had exceedingly good results. All of them gained in weight, some of them as much as twenty-eight pounds. The relation between the children and the house parents where they stayed was, for the most part, exceedingly cordial, so that when they came to part tears were shed on both sides. Unfortunately, however, it must be said that the parents of the children, during the latter's stay in the country, manifested

"Man's inhumanity to Man makes countless thousands mourn"

—BURNS



February 26, 1871

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"It is announced that the Prussians will occupy us tomorrow. Tomorrow the enemy will be amongst us. It is impossible to describe the all-embracing sadness."

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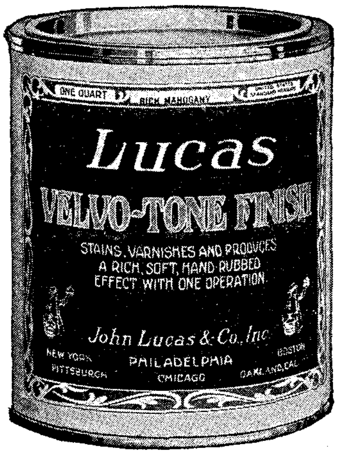

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very little feeling toward the people with whom the children stayed. But with the return of the children there sprang up between the families in the city and in the country a lively correspondence that grew to considerable dimensions.

According to the ministerial decree of December 31, 1917, children of the middle classes are to be included in the missions to the country. From Charlottenburg last year we had, among eight thousand children sent to the country, about four hundred from the higher institutions of learning. It is not to be forgotten that, in consequence of the war, some part of the so-called better classes have suffered greatly, and it is consequently justified in individual instances to care for the children of these people. It will be possible to give these somewhat stiffer injunctions this year which are grounded upon the fact that relations with their hosts last year were not altogether satisfactory. Some of the farmers reported that their experience with the children of the so-called better families was not altogether happy. The latter were haughty in their disposition, and said that they could not associate with "such people," and were disposed to make complaint, comparing their own situation with that of others which they thought to be better. The thing to be guarded against, also, is that parents on the first complaint of a child on account of homesickness had the child brought home again. The parents who in their letters gave their children good advice, for the most part, found that the children reconciled themselves to their situation. Of the eight thousand Charlottenburg children only some three hundred—and that partly on account of homesickness or other complaint—were withdrawn; indeed, some of these were sent home on account of bad behavior, while four hundred children remained in the country during the winter.

The schooling of the children in the country proceeds with the assistance of a number of teachers of both sexes from the large cities. The housing of the children, singly or in small groups, in families proves a better plan than to house them in larger groups upon the estates, tho it must be said that nothing was omitted on these estates to care for the housing with all regard to the children's comfort and health. In the future the best result is looked for upon the farm homesteads. There the child belongs to the family and responds to stimulus to light work, which upon the farm is always to be found, and so becomes useful in this way. On the return some of the children reported with pride how a farmer entrusted to them alone such matters as bringing fodder from the field to the farm buildings.

For the coming summer it is already announced that it will no longer be possible for children to be placed in families without payment. Parents are obligated to pay a small sum, which is to be taken over by the committee women of the respective communities. These sums, being collected at the home base, will be paid over to some authority in the district to which the children go, and by that authority be distributed to the individuals. But the parents are to understand that this small payment does not warrant any assumption of superiority on the part of the children. The latter are especially to be attentive to the fact that the hosts have a good right to demand of them small services. That heretofore nothing excessive has been asked of the children is assured by the fact that in Charlottenburg not a single complaint has been received respecting the treatment of the children.

The article in *Vorwärts* was possibly evoked by two small articles which appeared some days before in the same periodical. One of these was headed: "'Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me,' but not the Children of Strikers:" The substance is a letter from a wealthy landowner, which ran as follows:

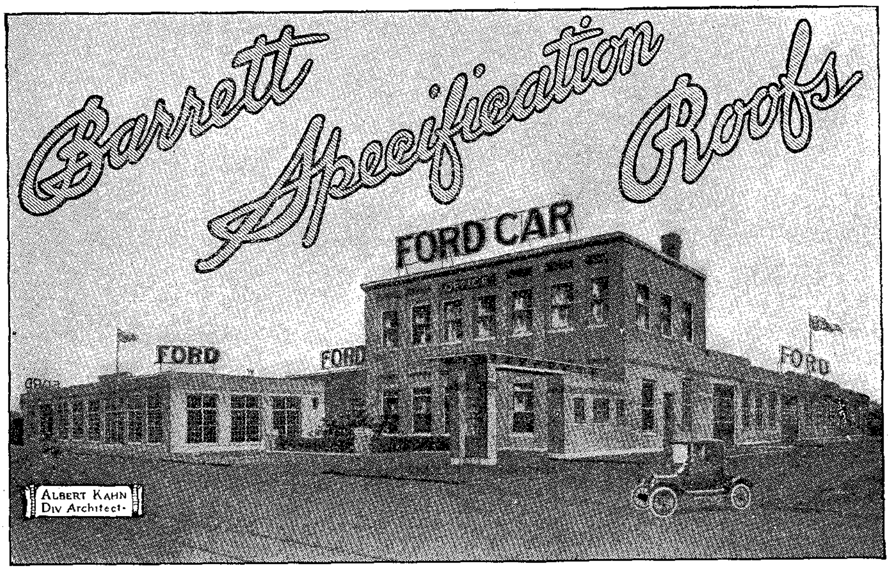
> "Last summer I had for four or five months on my estate, outside of those whom my tenants and others in the community entertained, thirty children from industrial districts of West Germany and from Berlin. I have just received a new request from certain of the country councils asking whether this summer I am willing to take the same number again. Certainly I am prepared to do this, but only under the condition that the children bring to me from the respective employers in the vicinity a certificate to the effect that those to whom the children belong have not engaged in any strike."

The writer says that he is unwilling to offer his hand to those who, inspired by "low, country-hating revilers and haters of the Fatherland, who in Germany's worst hour, instigated by lovers of England, America, France, and the other foes of Germany, stabbed the bold, victorious troops in the back by their betrayal when they laid down their tools and left the defenders undefended. These men are also traitors to the noble house of Hohenzollern, to which the Fatherland is so much indebted, and place limits upon the power of a Government, of diplomacy, and also hem in the highest military command."

The *Vorwärts* remarks upon this that the stay of children from the city is not by any means a one-sided affair as respects the peasantry in the country. Many of these children have right worthily earned their food while on the farms. However, proceeds the editor, "if one may have permission to speak his mind, isn't this a really noble attitude of mind, to avenge upon the children the political opposition of the parents?"—a habit of mind which the editor does not share with the possessor of the estate nor with the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, in which the letter first appeared.

Under the same heading there appeared also in the *Vorwärts* a letter from a wealthy lady, which is couched in almost the same terms as that above quoted. She says:

> "I last year cared for a colony of such children. A considerable number of little ones from Berlin have found themselves here well fed, and I have found myself thanked by their love. But should I this year again receive the children of people who belong to the betrayers of the Fatherland, who do their utmost in order that our husbands and our sons at the front shall be hindered through the senseless, wicked betrayal of their brothers at home? I fear that this year there will be considerable hesitation on the part of the country folk to receiving, at least with good-will, the children of people such as these."



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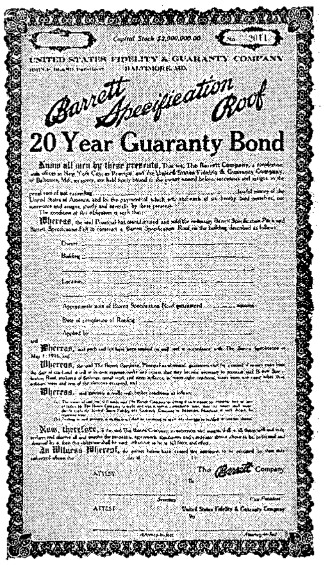

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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

"Bored to death, or frightened to death—that's all, over here," writes Wallace Gibb, of Paterson, N. J., who is in a hospital in Boulogne, France, convalescing from wounds received at the front. In his letter, which is printed in the New York *Evening Sun*, he says:

> Wouldn't mind being an instructor to the Siamese Army. That's about the only peaceful place on the map.
>
> Still, it's great sport on a *strafe*. Suddenly banging away with all the guns on the front and seeing Jerry send up S O S signals. Sometimes I think he must send up all the rockets he has—I've seen it look just like the Fourth of July, "Deceo, the light!" you'll say to your gun crew. They'll look up, grin through all the grime, and the next shell goes home in the chamber with a thud. Some one shouts, "That's the stuff tae gie 'em!"
>
> I've seen the men wet, weary, fed up, disgusted with the mud and everything, then get "action," get loaded up, stand by, and fire. Perhaps some wag will shout the old quack story—you know it: "I've stood in the market square for two years. If my pills don't do any good they'll do no harm."
>
> The lads will laugh and joke with each other, working all the time. Their spirits are splendid when one gets right down to bedrock. They are getting used to it all. One of the lads used to shake his finger in Fritz's direction if one dropt too close, and say, "Oh, naughty! naughty!" A man who can raise a laugh is worth a quid per hour in a hot show.
>
> The only time a sergeant is really popular is when there is a rum issue. Quietly, between you and me, sergeant is a nuisance. He always wants to know something or wants a fatigue party to go somewhere, and the average "villger" hates the name of shovel or pick. But when the sergeant shouts: "Now, then, my lucky lads, Rum Up!" there are cries of "Kiss me, sergeant!" "Do you remember our old college days, Sarge?" "Didn't I carry your kit once?" and so on. It's only a tiny lot they get, but if they have been firing all night and day and are wet, muddy, and cold, it's almost necessary.

He speaks of the opposition to the serving of "grog" to the men in action and suggests that the objectors try a twenty-hour stretch in the trenches in the rain. Besides, he says:

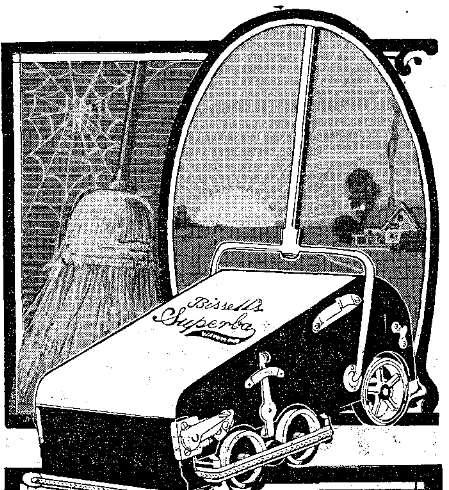
> The rum is issued only twice a week. If your tea consisted of a mug of tea and one slice of bread or biscuits taken in the open, and it gets to about eleven o'clock at night, then—well, think it over. It's one of the privileges, and the men resent any one trying to take it away. And they have the idea that the man who is trying to do so is seated in an easy chair in front of a great, big fire, with slippers on, and a hot lemon-squash beside him—one of the blighters who opens his paper in the morning and says, "I see *we* have advanced again in wet weather," and goes to his business quite chirpy about it.
>
> Nobody is made to take the rum; in fact, it's the other way about, for various reasons. Comprity? Ask the issuer. Long story about rum—rummy story, in fact.
>
> Hearing some wild rumors about Uncle Sam's air service. Some service! Five different men have the number of planes up to about 15,000,000. All the same, the more the merrier, eh? Hope they blacken the sky going over in droves. Fritz asked for it, anyhow.
>
> We have great expectations for the spring from Uncle Sam, and good luck to him! Hope your birds give it to him thick and heavy, for these nights we have sat in the dark and listened to the hum of his engines and tried to figure out the strength of a piece of corrugated iron compared with that of a bomb dropt from 1,000 feet above.
>
> Shells are not so bad—but bombs! They didn't use them at Bannockburn, did they?
>
> No news from here. Things don't happen here unless somebody comes in late. Then one colonel, one regimental sergeant-major, one policeman sergeant and assistant, one orderly sergeant, and witnesses solemnly swear "that accused was twenty minutes late—very serious offense. Three days' pay stopt. About turn. Quick march—halt, left turn. Accused put on cap. Dis-miss!" Terrible—makes the fellow feel like Charles Peace. Burk and Hare and Koch and Crippen were children in crime compared to him. I suppose it has to be done or the camp would be out *en bloc*. Notice the French, what? Or is it Latin?

From far across the seas comes an echo of the Halifax disaster. Lieut. Donald B. Wurzburg, of the Nineteenth Squadron, Aviation Section, United States Signal Corps, writes to his father in Grand Rapids, Mich., and the letter is printed in the Grand Rapids *Herald*. He says:

> In your letter you spoke about a recent Halifax disaster and wondered if I had heard of it. Yes, I not only heard of it, but I saw something of it myself. We arrived at the place where the disaster occurred just two days after it had happened, and we remained there a week. I didn't see much of it, however, as we were not allowed to participate actively in the rescue work. As a matter of fact, we were not allowed to leave our ship, but we helped financially to the extent of $2,300.
>
> My personal contribution was $20, and I am only sorry I didn't feel able to give more. It was a most deplorable accident, and the weather following was terrible—a fierce blizzard and bitter cold, and the worst part of all was the fact that it was so unnecessary. It was rather hard for us to sit passively by and not be allowed to take any active part, but we had to do it for seven days. My squadron—150 men—gave $540, some of the boys contributing their last dollar! Isn't that a wonderful spirit? And isn't it characteristic?

In a previous letter, which was printed in The Digest, the Lieutenant wrote briefly of his quarters in an old monastery that he then had not had time to explore, and in which he expected to find "dungeons and secret chambers." Even tho such dark mysteries of the past failed to discover themselves, interesting evidences of a romantic age were revealed, and of them he writes:

> We are still in our old monastery and are now pretty well settled. It's really a wonderful old place; it would fascinate you, I'm sure. Yesterday I explored it



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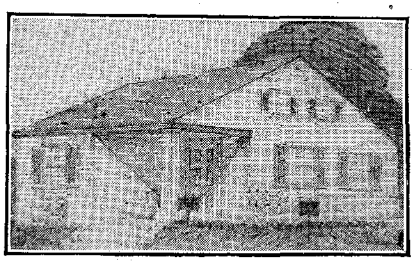

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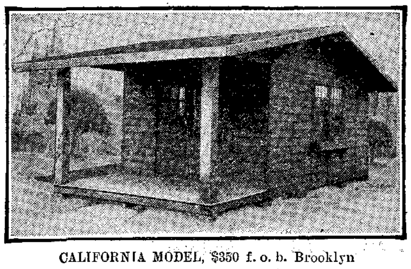

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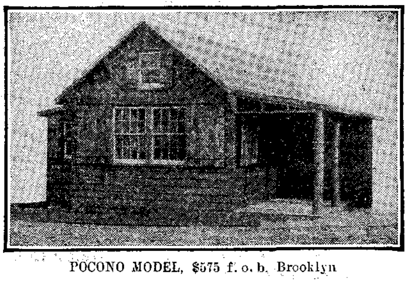

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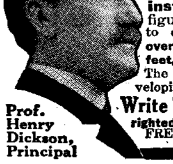

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Prof. Henry Dickson, Principal

Dickson School of Memory, 1754 Hearst Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

from top to bottom—from the funny, queer old gargoyles on the roof to the dungeons and wine-cellars. I picked up two interesting little souvenirs—one an old key and the other an old bronze and pewter spigot which I picked up in the wine-cellars. I learned some more interesting things about the place, too. It was originally built, I understand, about 700 A.D., and was destroyed a couple of centuries later, rebuilt and destroyed and again rebuilt, and finally remodeled by Napoleon and used as his headquarters. The room which we now use as an adjutant's office is claimed to be the same one in which "Boney" planned one of his most important campaigns. There are now evidences in the cellars and the dungeons of all of the several buildings and their several types of construction.

There are barrel vaults, groined vaults, and old 77 A.D. arches plugged up in 1700 style. Old solid six- and eight-foot walls running directly through old crumbling arches and innumerable fascinating freaks of "make-over" architecture. On the outside of the building an old sun-dial is painted just above the main arch. There were two rooms I was unable to get into. Both have massive, elaborately carved wooden doors; one of them is inscribed, "*Salle d'Honneur,*" the other "*Bibliothèque.*" I'm going to try hard to get into these rooms before we leave.

Taps have just sounded most beautifully, and I believe I'll have to turn in. I was up most of last night performing my duties as "officer of the guard." Have you ever heard the words to taps? There are three versions. I select the one I like best:

"Love, good night.
Must thou go
When the day
And the night
Leave me; so
Fare thee well.
Day is done,
Night is on."

So taps has sounded. "Fare thee well."

Probably you have observed the little notice on the cover of THE LITERARY DIGEST indicating where you are to place a stamp in order that the boys in trench or camp may share your enjoyment of your favorite magazine. When you learn that a single copy of THE DIGEST was *read twice by 225 persons and was a rag when it was returned,* it should encourage you to send on your copy to the front.

Miss Emily W. Craigen, of Baltimore, Md., writes to say that through some clerical error she has been receiving two copies of THE DIGEST instead of the one for which she subscribed, but, she says:

It is with regret I tell you, for the two copies have been doing such good work, giving so much pleasure, that my conscience has not troubled me as savagely as it should, and I have been putting off writing you day by day. I sent one copy, before reading it, to a sister, a nurse in one of the American hospitals in France. She wrote me that the copy had been read *twice* by 225 people and was a rag when she got it, finally. She also said:

"You are spending too much money sending me things. Stop it, but whatever you do *please* do not fail to send THE DIGEST. It is the one thing that keeps us in touch with the outside world."

Not long ago I got a letter from a man

ill in that hospital. He wrote that he hoped I would not feel offended at receiving a letter from a perfect stranger, but he had been reading THE DIGESTS I sent over. He found my name and address on them and thought it might give me some pleasure to know how very, very much the boys appreciated them.

The other copy I have been sending to an officer in Camp Lee, Petersburg, where, after he has finished it, it is turned over to the others in the camp.

ITALY'S ONE-LEGGED HERO KILLED IN A TRENCH CHARGE

TOTTERING up to the breastworks on his one leg, Enrico Toti hurled his bayonet-pointed crutch at a fleeing Austrian and then plunged headlong into the captured trench, dying a few moments later from two mortal wounds. But he had been in the front line of the charge, and Italy's one-legged hero died with a smile on his lips. Recently freshly lettered slabs of stone were placed at the corners of a short street in Rome. They read, "Via Enrico Toti," meaning in straight American Enrico Toti Street.

Despite the fact that he was a cripple, Toti, by his persistence, managed to get to the front, and soon his uplifting influence made him practically indispensable in the Army. Of this remarkable character the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says:

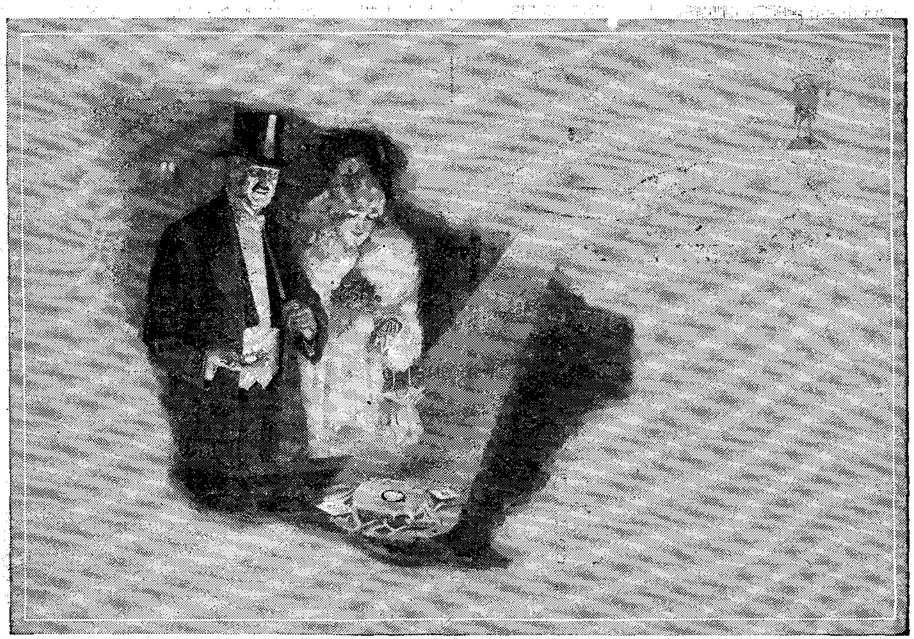
Toti was a Roman by birth, and as a boy was noted for his strength. He could outrun, outwrestle, and outfight any of his comrades, and began to win races at cycling and swimming from the time he was old enough to take part in them. At his home is preserved a case full of medals won at these sports.

His temper was adventurous, and his romantic impetuosity led him into many a strange undertaking. As a youth he read that the natives of Tierra del Fuego, at the southernmost point of South America, were doomed to spend their lives paddling canoes because they had never learned to build houses on land. He promptly bought a hammer, collected all the nails he could find, and ran away to Naples, with the intention of stowing away on a steamer bound for Tierra del Fuego and teaching the savages how to improve their lot by building houses.

But he found no boat going in the desired direction, and after a few weeks of waiting hit upon the idea of enlisting in the Navy on the chance that he might get service on a war-ship going to South America. What really resulted was two years' monotonous service on a gunboat that never left the Adriatic.

After his discharge from the Navy he took up mechanics and became an expert electrician and machinist. While doing some special wiring for the Milan Exposition, he received a shock from a naked transmission cable which flung him off a scaffold thirty feet high. His companions thought he was dead, but such was his wonderful vitality that on the third day he was back at work, little the worse for wear.

But he was not so fortunate two years later, when he lost his leg under the wheels of a train. It was amputated at the hip, but even thus crippled Toti's adventurous spirit was undaunted. For a time, how-



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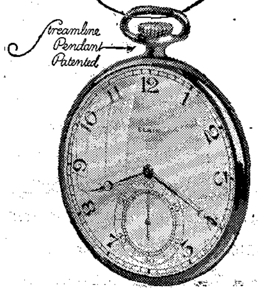
$25 – $35 – $50 – $75 – $100 –



*The $75 Lord Elgin, one of the finest of the new Streamlines. The movement is the famous Lord Elgin model, with 19 Jewels and 8 Adjustments. Streamline case of solid gold—every inch the watch of a gentleman * * * This is but one of many beautiful Elgin models.*

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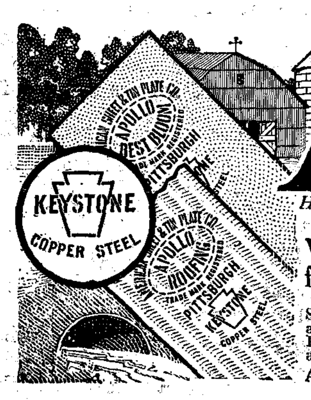

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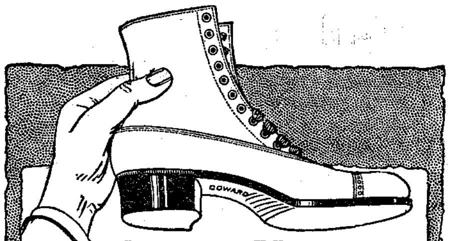

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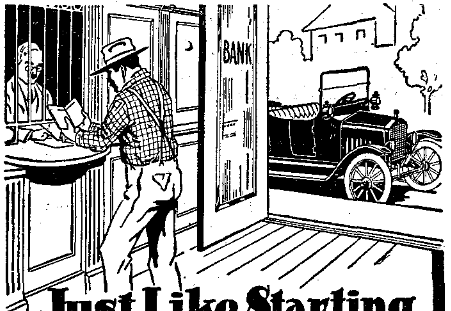

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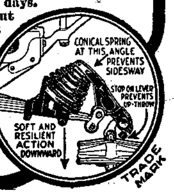
CONICAL SPRING AT THIS ANGLE PREVENTS SIDESWAY
STOP ON LEVER PREVENTS UP-THROW
SOFT AND RESILIENT ACTION DOWNWARD
TRADE MARK

ever, he devoted his energies to inventions. He made a washing-machine to save his mother work. Then he evolved a bicycle with a hand-worked propeller that doubled the speed of the machine. Another contrivance that won medals in France as well as Italy was an automatic blinder for balky horses. Finally, adventure called once more and Toti responded. He built himself a bicycle that could be operated with one pedal and started on a tour of the world. Says *The Post-Dispatch:*

> He got on excellently in France and Belgium, but when he got to Germany a chance companion robbed him of his money, bicycle, and crutches. In Russia he also had rough experiences, with the result that he returned to Italy by train and determined to take a route through Austria. As soon as he entered that country his Italian tricolor ribbon, which he wore conspicuously on his chest, was taken from him by the police. He returned to Rome with a hatred for all *Tedeschi*—both German and Austrian—which never left him to the day of his death.
>
> Next he crossed to Tripoli and Egypt, with the audacious purpose of cycling from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, down through the entire length of Africa. He proceeded without mishap until he reached the borders of the Sudan. There he was kindly but firmly turned back by the British authorities, who told him truly that not even if he had two legs could he hope to escape with his life if he kept on.

Finally, the war came and Toti at once tried to enlist in the bicycle battalion. The authorities kindly rejected him, altho for a long time he haunted recruiting stations and even the anterooms of Cabinet officers. It was all of no avail, and one day he bought himself the uniform of a Bersagliere in a second-hand shop and rode off by himself on his one-pedal bicycle to the front. The writer in *The Post-Dispatch* continues:

> The authorities tried to send him back home, but he persisted in hanging around, and soon made himself useful by doing odd jobs, mostly running errands on his bicycle. But he was not allowed to go near the first lines, for fear that the Austrians would see him and think that Italy was really reduced to using one-legged men.
>
> In the meantime he made himself a powerful influence among both officers and men. His attitude was more like that of a stern father than a comrade. He was always talking to them about their duties to Italy, and would become enraged if any one complained of hardships or dangers.
>
> "Look at me," he would shout. "Don't think I am not just as wet and just as cold as you are, because there isn't as much of me left! But you never heard me complain, did you? You may be sure you didn't. Well, don't let me hear it from you, then."
>
> Soon some of the higher officers began to see what a great moral effect Toti's example was having not only on those who knew him, but in corps that had only heard of him. It was due principally to the Duke of Aosta, it is said, that Toti was finally permitted to realize his great ambition and was sent to the front trenches.
>
> In spite of his lost leg he proved a better soldier than many a two-legged man in his company. He was a first-class sharpshooter, and could dig himself in with his entrenching tool as well as the best of them. For crawling out at night on hazardous scouting and wire-cutting expeditions there was no one to compare with him.
>
> He had converted one of his crutches into a sort of bayonet by putting a spike of steel in the end of it, and used it with deadly effect when he could lean against an angle of a trench so as to keep his balance. He was especially proud of his plumes, and never missed an opportunity to add another feather to the lot, so that they grew into a regular mop.
>
> Then came the day when Toti's company charged an Austrian trench. At the head of the advance came Toti, hopping swiftly along on his crutches, with his plumes waving in the air. As he reached the parapet of the trench his comrades heard him shouting, "*Fuori i Barbari!*" ("Out with the barbarians!"). Then he was struck by two bullets, and, wavering on his one foot, his face contorted with pain and rage, he flung his bayonet-crutch at an Austrian who was fleeing over the other side of the trench.
>
> Then Toti dropt headlong into the ditch, and as he dropt a shell burst near by. A comrade ran to him and found him not quite dead. A look of peace had spread over his face and his lips moved. His friends stooped close above him and heard him murmur, "*Baccia alla mamma*" ("Kisses to mother"). A moment later that heroic and tender heart was still,

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of

"THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.
For April 1, 1918.
State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the foresaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., N. Y. City.
Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., New York City.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., New York City.
Cuddihy, Robert J., 354 4th Av., New York City.
Funk, Wilfred J. and Scott, Lida F., as Trustees for themselves and B. F. Funk, 354 4th Av., New York City.
French, Wm. B., Estate, Bridgeton, N. J.
Neisel, William, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Scott, Lida F., 354 4th Av., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

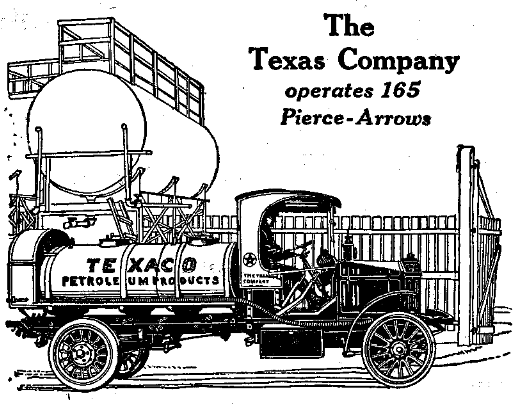
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of March, 1918.
(Seal)
P. R. Turner, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1919.)

Buy trucks that will last: one now—later a fleet

THE Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company takes especial pride in the matter of large fleets of trucks operated by big businesses throughout the country.

This pride does not rise solely from the excellence of the Pierce-Arrow truck which these fleets attest, nor the demonstrated ability to render effective, economical service which they evidence, but rather from the fact that each fleet grew out of a single truck installation which was proven in actual service.

The largest fleet has been six years in building. It grew out of a truck bought in 1912. It now numbers 165 trucks.



The Texas Company
operates 165 Pierce-Arrows

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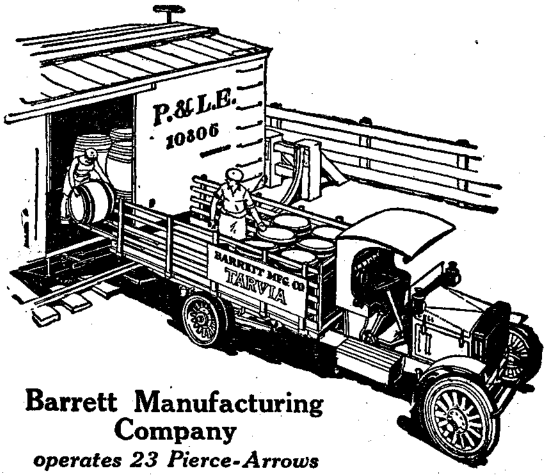
The future could only be foretold from the men, materials and methods employed in the making. These safeguard the permanence of their investment. The Pierce-Arrow truck was selected only after this complete trial and searching inquiry and the subsequent purchases of 160 additional trucks testifies to the satisfactory service rendered.



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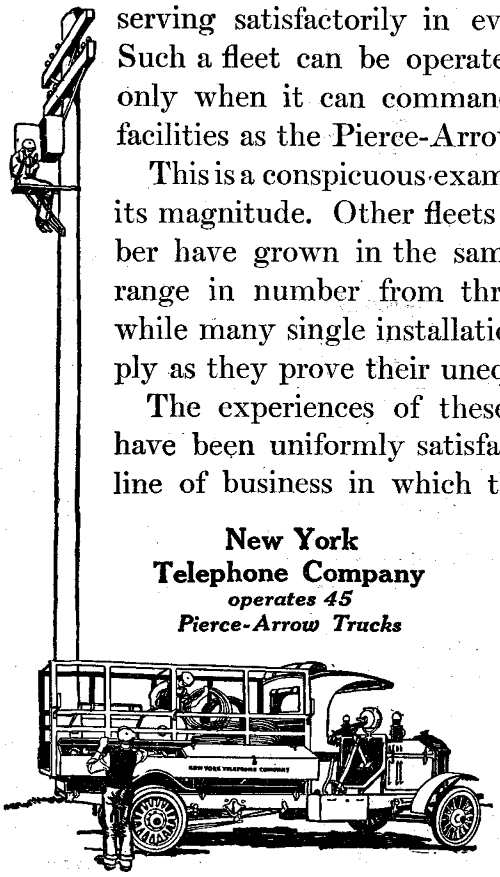
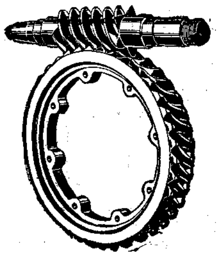


New York Telephone Company
operates 45 Pierce-Arrow Trucks

PIERCE-ARROW

Motor Trucks



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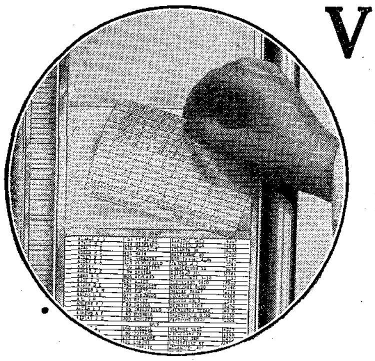

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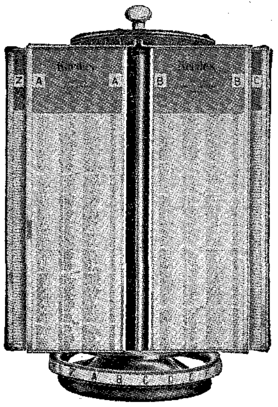

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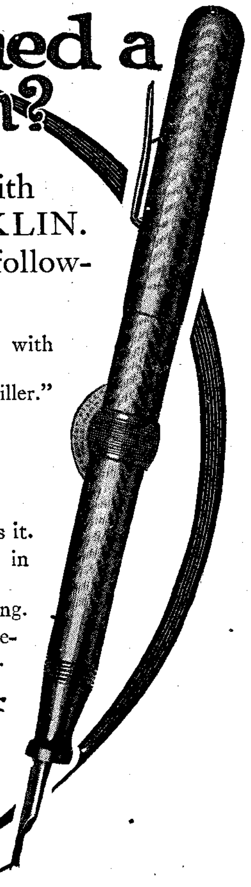


THE SPICE OF LIFE

Uncensored Points.—It is disloyal to give the enemy points—unless they are bayonet-points.—*Boston Transcript.*

An Appreciation.—"They say the Huns are now eating dogs."

"The cannibals!"—*Baltimore American.*

Enough Left.—The percentage of alcohol in Milwaukee beer may have been reduced, but it seems there's still enough of it to make the Milwaukee voter act foolish.—*Macon Telegraph.*

A Compromise.—UNLUCKY FISHERMAN—"Boy, will you sell that big string of fish you are carrying?"

BOY—"No, but I'll take yer pitcher holdin' it fer fifty cents."—*Judge.*

A Daylight-Saver.—"Is your husband in favor of daylight saving?"

"I think so. He stays out so much at night that I think he'd really prefer not to use any daylight at all."—*Washington Star.*

Camouflage on the Farm

The honest farmer's apple crop
  Has been dispatched to town.
The barrels look this way on top
  O O O O O O O O O O O
And this is lower down:
  o o o o o o o o o o o o o o
—*Boston Transcript.*

Law of Compensation.—"I just saw Suburbus after his being snowed in for a week."

"How'd he feel?"

"Happy as a lark. He said that he just got a cook out there on the afternoon that the big blow started and she couldn't get back to town, either."—*Buffalo Express.*

Told in Texas.—"That story," said Representative Gardner at a Providence reception, apropos of a hyphenated explanation of a German sabotage plot, "is very fishy. It reminds me of Texas.

"Once in Texas, I came upon a tall chimney, like a factory chimney, rising in an arid waste.

"'Friend,' I said to a native, 'what is that chimney doing there?'

"'That ain't no chimney,' said the native. 'It's a well.'

"'A well?' said I.

"'Yes,' said he. 'It's old Jeff Thatcher's well. A cyclone turned her upside down and inside out.'"—*Washington Star.*

Too Big to Miss.—The average foreigner can rarely comprehend the geographical area of the United States, as was quite fully illustrated by the Englishman and his valet who had been traveling due west from Boston for five days. At the end of the fifth day master and servant were seated in the smoking-car, and it was observed that the man was gazing steadily and thoughtfully out of the window. Finally his companion became curious.

"William," said he, "of what are you thinking?"

"I was just thinking, sir, about the discovery of Hamerica," replied the valet. "Columbus didn't do such a wonderful thing, after all, when he found this country, did he, now, sir? Hafter all's said an' done, 'ow could 'e 'elp it?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

One of War's Virtues.—One thing—in the theater of war you don't have to get up to let a fat couple find their seats after the show has started.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Modest Johnnie.—TEACHER—" Do you know, Johnnie, where shingles were first used?"

JOHNNIE (modestly)—" I'd rather not tell."—*Milestones.*

With Apologies to Creel.—" Pa, what's a press censor?"

" He's a man who knows more than he thinks other people ought to, my son." —*Boston Transcript.*

She Was Willing.—" My dear, you will have to check this passion of yours for shopping."

" All right, dear. Just give me the check."—*Baltimore Sun.*

How Women Hate.—" What makes you think all women hate each other?"

" Because a woman so seldom brings up a son fit to be another woman's husband."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Popular Tale.—" What are you reading?"

" A tale of buried treasure."

" Wasting your time on fiction?"

" No. This is expert advice on how to plant potatoes."—*Washington Star.*

Big Drive on the Pantry.—" Robert, if you eat any more of those preserves I'll give you a whipping."

" You wouldn't whip a sick boy, would you, ma?"

" Of course not."

" Then I'll eat enough to make me sick." —*Boston Transcript.*

A Puzzling Problem.—WILLIS—" What are you doing with all those charts and time-tables?"

GILLIS—" Those charts are lists of the various meatless, wheatless, and butterless days in the various States. I'm trying to figure out a trip whereby I can get a ham sandwich once a month."—*Life.*

This Is No Joke.—In these days of the high cost of living the following story has a decided point:

The teacher of a primary class was trying to show the children the difference between the natural and man-made wonders and was finding it hard.

" What," she asked, " do you think is the most wonderful thing man ever made?"

A little girl, whose parents were obviously harassed by the question of ways and means, replied as solemnly as the proverbial judge:

" A living for a family." — *Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Co-eds in the Library.—" Is this the botanical library? Well, I should like to have a copy of Ruskin's ' Sesame and Lilies.' "

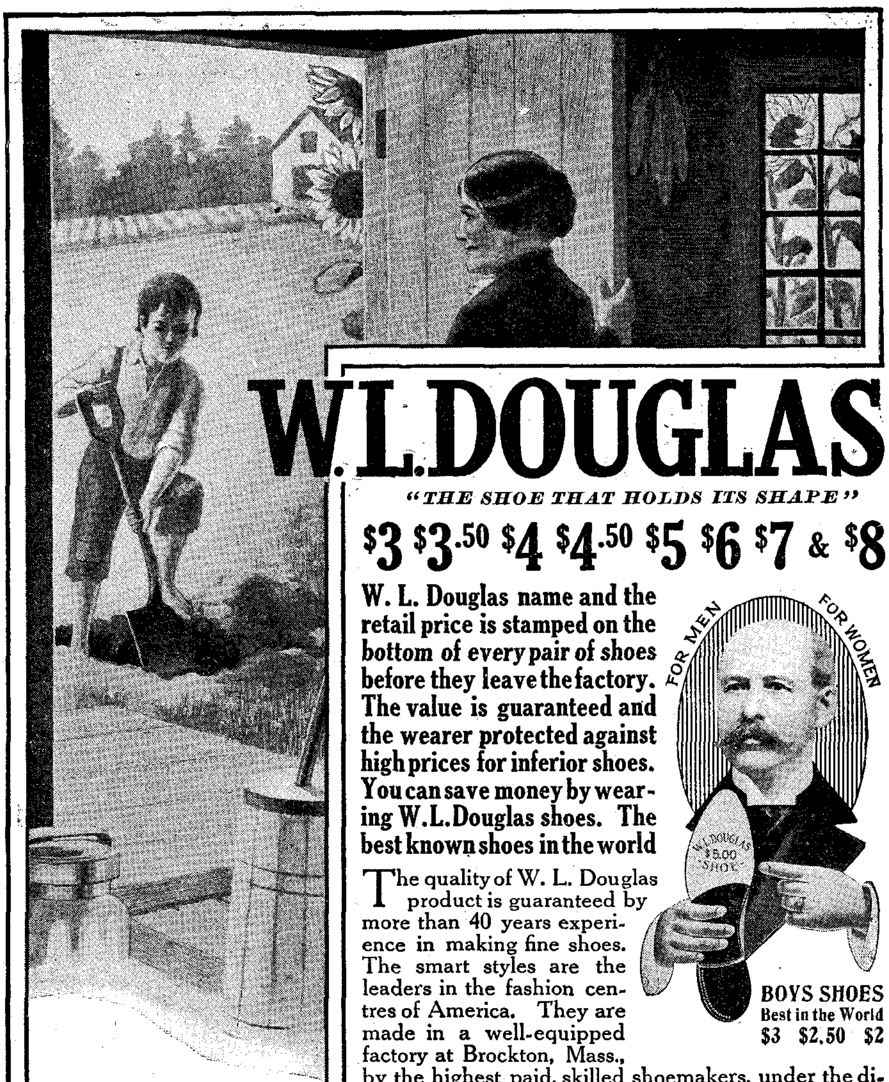
" Will you please give me a copy of Ibid's Book III?"

" I would like to have G. B. Shaw's ' The Way of All Flesh ' !"

" What book do you desire?" the young man at the desk asked the modest young lady.

" Why, sir, where do you keep ' Romance '?"

" You will find ' Romance ' in the little dark corner, Miss."—*Chicago Tribune.*



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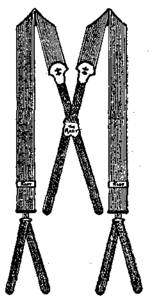

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

March 27.—The British official night report states that the enemy is in Albert. The British forces were prest back a little on both banks of the Somme, but are holding their line. In a counter-attack the British recapture Moriancourt and Chipilly, advancing the line south of the river to Proyart. The Germans crossed the Ancre north of Albert, but were driven back. Heavy attacks north and south of the Somme are reported to have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The Germans attacking in great strength gain a foothold in Ablainville. At all other points the infantry was beaten off with great loss.

The French night report states that the enemy, throwing in fresh troops, violently attacked the French position east of Montdidier, but, notwithstanding their superior numbers, were able to advance only a short distance. In the regions of Lassigny and Noyon powerful attacks were completely checked. Strong German reconnoitering parties northwest of Noyon were repulsed. The French are holding a line running through L'Echelle, St. Aurinand, Beauvraignes, north of Lassigny, in front of the southern part of Noyon, and along the left bank of the Oise.

Berlin reports that the British began a retreat on a wide front on both sides of the Somme, and that British and French divisions that were defeated on March 25 again try to arrest the German advance but are pushed back. To the north and south of Albert a passage was won across the Ancre. Albert fell in the evening. Roye is said to have been taken by storm and Noyon cleared of the French after bloody street-fighting. The night report states that on both banks of the Somme the German armies are engaged in a slowly progressing attack. It is claimed that the number of prisoners and the booty captured continue to increase. The Austrian report simply states that "our allies have achieved further great successes."

Amsterdam reports that enormously long ambulance-trains are passing through Belgium with the German wounded. The hospitals in northern France have not sufficient accommodations for the sufferers. It is estimated that the German casualties are in excess of 400,000 for one week of fighting.

March 28.—Dispatches from London report that the eighth day of the German offensive results in tremendous attacks by the Germans being stopt, while the French win a brilliant victory in the south. The British official night report states that heavy fighting occurred during the day all along the fifty-five miles of front from southeast of the Somme to northeast of Arras. In the new sector east of Arras enemy assaults were repulsed after hard fighting and with heavy German losses. Fierce fighting is reported south of the Scarpe, and also south of the Somme, where localities have frequently changed hands, but the British maintain their positions.

The French night report states that the enemy's attempts to enlarge his gains west and south of Montdidier were repulsed, the French troops in counter-attack with the bayonet driving the Germans out of the villages of Courtemanche, Mesnil-St. Georges, and Assainvillers. In the Somme sector, the French hold their line solidly. An advance over a front ten kilometers long and two kilometers deep on the front from Lassigny to Noyon is reported.

The German report states that in Flanders the English brought up divisions from other fronts and that they were driven back northwest of Bapaume, while the stubborn attempts to retake Albert broke down with sanguinary losses. The troops of the Crown Prince are said to have penetrated sixty kilometers in an uninterrupted attack from St. Quentin across the Somme. The report states that "our losses have been generally kept within normal limits, tho at some of the most vital points they were heavier."

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that the German newspapers are unanimous in voicing the difficulties that lie in the way of the German advance on the Western front. The public is warned that the difficulties increase daily and that they must expect a slower advance in the future.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the British Army in France states that another sector was added to the north end of the new battle-line when the Germans attacked heavily on both sides of the Scarpe toward Arras. Bitter fighting took place from Gavrelle to Boyelles, and in some places the enemy succeeded in pushing forward, despite desperate resistance.

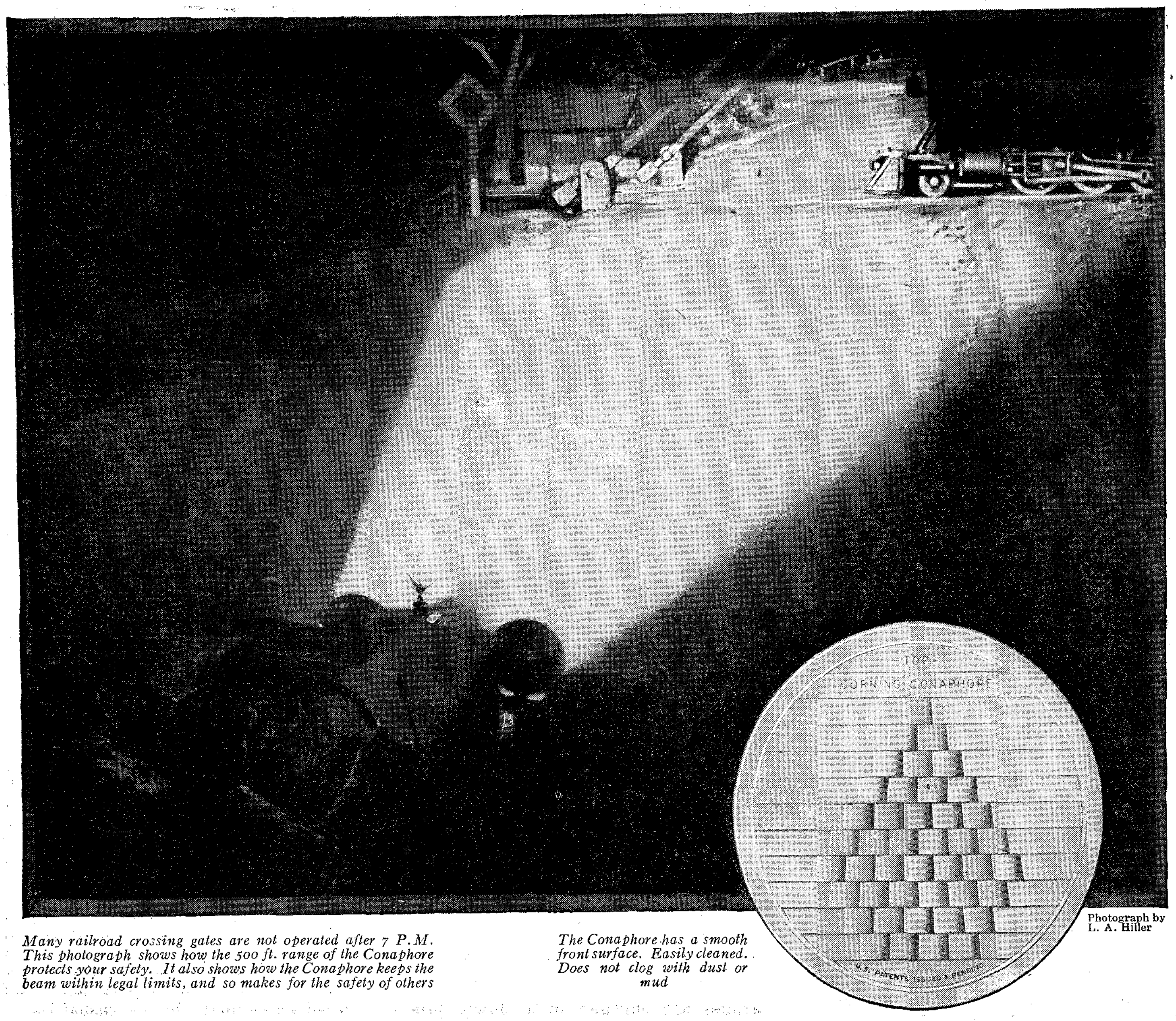
March 29.—On the ninth day of the great battle in France the German drive is brought to a practical halt, London dispatches announce. The British official night report states that captured documents reveal that the objective of the German attack astride the Scarpe was the capture of Vimy Ridge and Arras. Six divisions were engaged in the front line with four assault divisions in support. The fighting resulted in a severe defeat for the enemy. No serious attacks were reported north of the Somme, but to the south there was heavy fighting, the British being prest back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave, and Demuin. The enemy again suffered exceedingly heavy casualties.

The French report notes a decrease of the fighting, German activity being manifested only by local attacks all along the front, which is being strengthened each day by the arrival of reenforcements. All attacks were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The battle at Montdidier continued, the Germans, notwithstanding fierce counter-attacks, being unable to eject the French from the village, which they captured yesterday. To the north of Montdidier Franco-British troops continue to hold the Germans on the line along the Avre River and in front of Neuville-Sire-Bernard, Mezières, Marcelcave, and Hamel. Columns of German infantry and convoys on the road between Laon and La Fère were dispersed by long-range artillery.

A Paris dispatch states that 75 persons were killed and 90 wounded, mostly women and children, when a shell, fired by the German long-range gun, fell on a church in the region of Paris on Good Friday. The same church was struck by a shell during the celebration of high mass on Sunday and many casualties resulted.

The German night reports announce successful engagements on the Avre and the Somme. In local engagements on both sides of the Scarpe the foremost English positions were said to have been penetrated and several thousand prisoners taken. Between the Somme and the Avre it is claimed that the British were driven from strong positions and bravely defended villages. The booty since the beginning of the battle is asserted to be 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns.

A Washington dispatch states that



Photograph by L. A. Hiller

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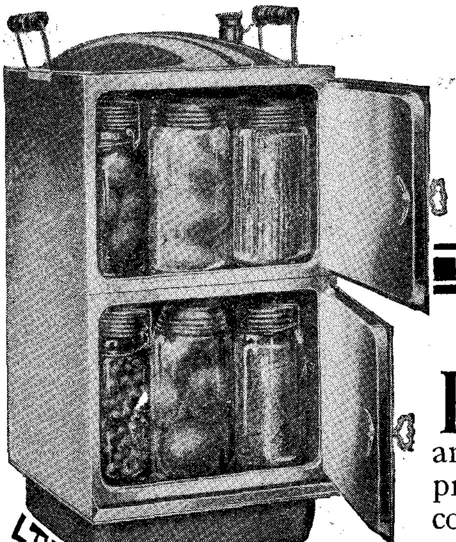

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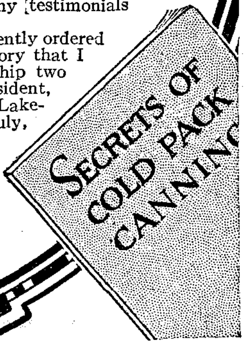
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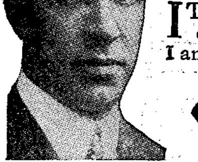

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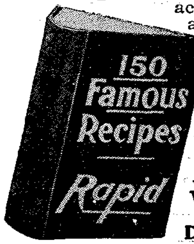

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Maj.-Gen. Franklin J. Bell tells the Senate Military Committee that the German preparations have been known to the Allies since soon after the drive was begun, and that the British withdrawal was made according to prearranged plans.

A Paris dispatch says that Premier Clemenceau on his return from the front tells a gathering of Deputies that "come what may, the foe will not break through."

Maj.-Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, who has been studying the war on the French front, arrives at an American port and states confidently that the Allies will eventually repulse the Germans in the present battle.

A Paris dispatch states that General Pershing yesterday called upon General Foch and in his own name and that of the United States asked that the American troops be engaged in the present battle. The offer was placed before the council at the front. The French press express their appreciation feelingly.

March 30.—Sharp fighting is resumed on seventy miles of front during the day, but Field-Marshal Haig reports at night that the British position remains intact. The British official report states that the enemy repeated his costly and unsuccessful assaults in the region of Boiry and Boyelles and immediately north of the Somme with fresh troops which were thrown back with heavy losses. The enemy forced their way into the village of Demuin, but are held up at the western outskirts.

The French report states that fighting from Moreuil to Lassigny continued all day with great violence, spreading over a front of forty miles. The enemy, despite enormous losses, have multiplied their assaults which have been heroically met and the enemy advance stopt. The region of Orvillers, Plémont, and Plessier de Roye has been the theater of fierce fighting, the villages changing hands several times. German divisions that succeeded in getting a foothold in Plémont and Plessiers de Roye were swept back by a magnificent counter-attack.

The German report claims progress between the Somme and the Oise. Between the Somme and the Avre English and French troops were said to have been driven from their foremost position, Beaucourt and Mezières being captured.

Citing the great battle on the Western front as the reason for the appointment, Premier Lloyd George announces that General Foch has been placed in command of the Allied Armies on the Western front, and declares that plans to insure final victory are progressing satisfactorily.

A dispatch from Paris states that the city was again bombarded by the German long-distance gun. The casualties reported are: Dead, 8, four of whom are women; wounded, 37, including 9 women and 7 children. It is now known that 54 women were killed in the bombardment of the church on Good Friday.

Prisoners in Picardy state that the German losses have been enormous, and so great is the scarcity of clothing and leather that the bodies of friends and enemies are stript, the booty being collected and sent to the rear.

March 31.—The British official report announces an advance east of Feuchy. South of the Somme the village of Demuin is regained. In brilliant operations yesterday the Canadian cavalry and British infantry recaptured Moreuil. A heavy German attack has developed in the angle between the Rivers Luce and Avre, where the British had restored their line after a vigorous counter-attack. The German attacks of yesterday were made north of the Somme in four waves, but were repulsed at all points by the British outpost line. The enemy losses are estimated in the thousands. The British line in the neighborhood of Serre was advanced a short distance and 230 prisoners and 40 machine guns captured. On other parts of the battle-front the lines also were advanced and prisoners taken.

The French report states that the enemy, exhausted by his sanguinary efforts, made only violent local attacks. After stubborn fighting he gained a foothold in Hangard-en-Santerre. French troops are reported to have recaptured Ayencourt and Monchel, taking about 100 prisoners and 14 machine guns. A marked advance in the region of Orvillers is reported. A German battalion, attempting to establish a bridgehead on the Oise near Chauny, was completely annihilated or taken prisoners. Long-range guns destroy an enemy train of heavy artillery in the Laon region. Moreuil was retaken by the French and again lost to the Germans, and finally carried in a bayonet charge by French and British troops mingling in the same ranks. Between Moreuil and Lassigny the Germans have been completely checked.

The German report states that local successful battles were fought between the Luce and the Avre. French counter-attacks west and southwest of Montdidier failed with heavy loss. On both sides of the Luce the Germans claim to have penetrated the foremost British lines, taking the villages of Abercourt, Hangard, and Demuin, despite violent counter-attacks. Between Moreuil and Noyon the Germans attack a French corps and north of Montdidier they claim to have taken by storm the heights on the western bank of the Avre. Fontaine was taken by storm and Mesnil was maintained by stubborn fighting. The Allies were thrown back from freshly constructed trenches beyond Assainvillers, Rollo, and Hainvillers, as well as on Thiescourt and Ville, where strong French counter-attacks are reported to have collapsed. Renaud fort, dominating the Oise southwest of Noyon, was taken by storm. From all points on the front very heavy losses of the British and French are reported.

April 1.—Reports from the Western front state that the Allies are not only holding their ground but have advanced at several points by vigorous counter-attacks. The British official report states that the day passed quietly save for local attacks by small bodies of the enemy near Albert which were repulsed with the loss of the greater part of the attacking force and the capture of a few prisoners. Local fighting south of the Somme is also reported where the British gain ground by successful counter-attacks. In yesterday's action near Serre 109 machine guns were taken.

The French report states that the battle was maintained on the whole front north of Montdidier. New attacks against Grivesnes were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The Franco-British troops made appreciable progress between the Somme and Demuin. By brilliant counter-attacks Hangard-en-Santerre was recaptured.

The German report states that the heights north of Moreuil were captured and British and French troops repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. French attempts to recapture lost villages and the heights west of Montdidier as well as between the Doms and the Matz broke down with sanguinary losses.

Paris reports that the bombardment of the city was resumed, four persons being

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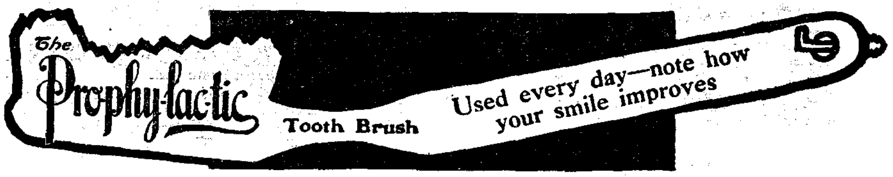

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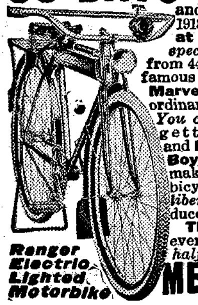

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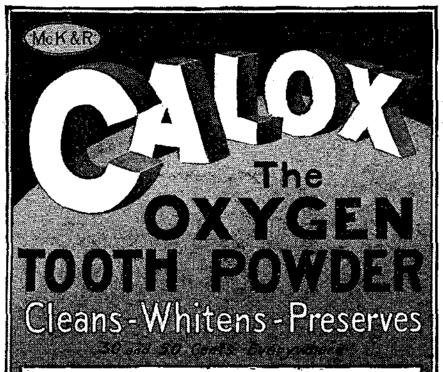

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killed and nine injured. Mlle. Germaine Francière, nurse at the American Ambulance at Neuilly, was one of those killed.

A Washington dispatch states that the French estimates place the foe's losses during the eleven-day offensive on the Western front at between 275,000 and 300,000 men.

April 2.—London reports that the German offensive in France has still further slackened. The British official report states that except for minor enterprises in the neighborhood of Serre the day passed quietly. In the course of the fighting between the Avre and the Luce fifty prisoners were captured with thirteen machine guns. German counter-attacks were repulsed, and a large number of German dead were found. In the neighborhood of Hebuterne 73 prisoners and three machine guns were captured. The French report states that a strong German reconnaisance on the left bank of the Oise was repulsed. Prisoners were taken in a successful raid on the Colonne trench and at Ban-de-Sapt.

The German report announces the position unchanged. Twenty-two Allied airplanes and five captive balloons are reported to have been brought down. Lieutenant Kroll is credited with his twenty-third aerial victory.

A Paris dispatch states that the Germans sought to supplement the work of their long-range gun with airplanes, but were unable to penetrate the defensive barrage.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

March 28.—Secretary of War Baker arrives in Paris. A Rome dispatch states that he will be accompanied to the Italian front by Ambassador Page.

March 29.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that Lieut. George Redwood, of Baltimore; Sergt. Henry Mongeau, of Cherry Valley, Mass., and Privates Edward Armstrong, of Marianna, Pa., Carson Shumate, of Ada, W. Va., and Bernard Bolt, of South Bethlehem, Pa., have been cited in French war-orders of the day and will receive the French War Cross. While on patrol duty they captured four German prisoners from whom valuable information was obtained.

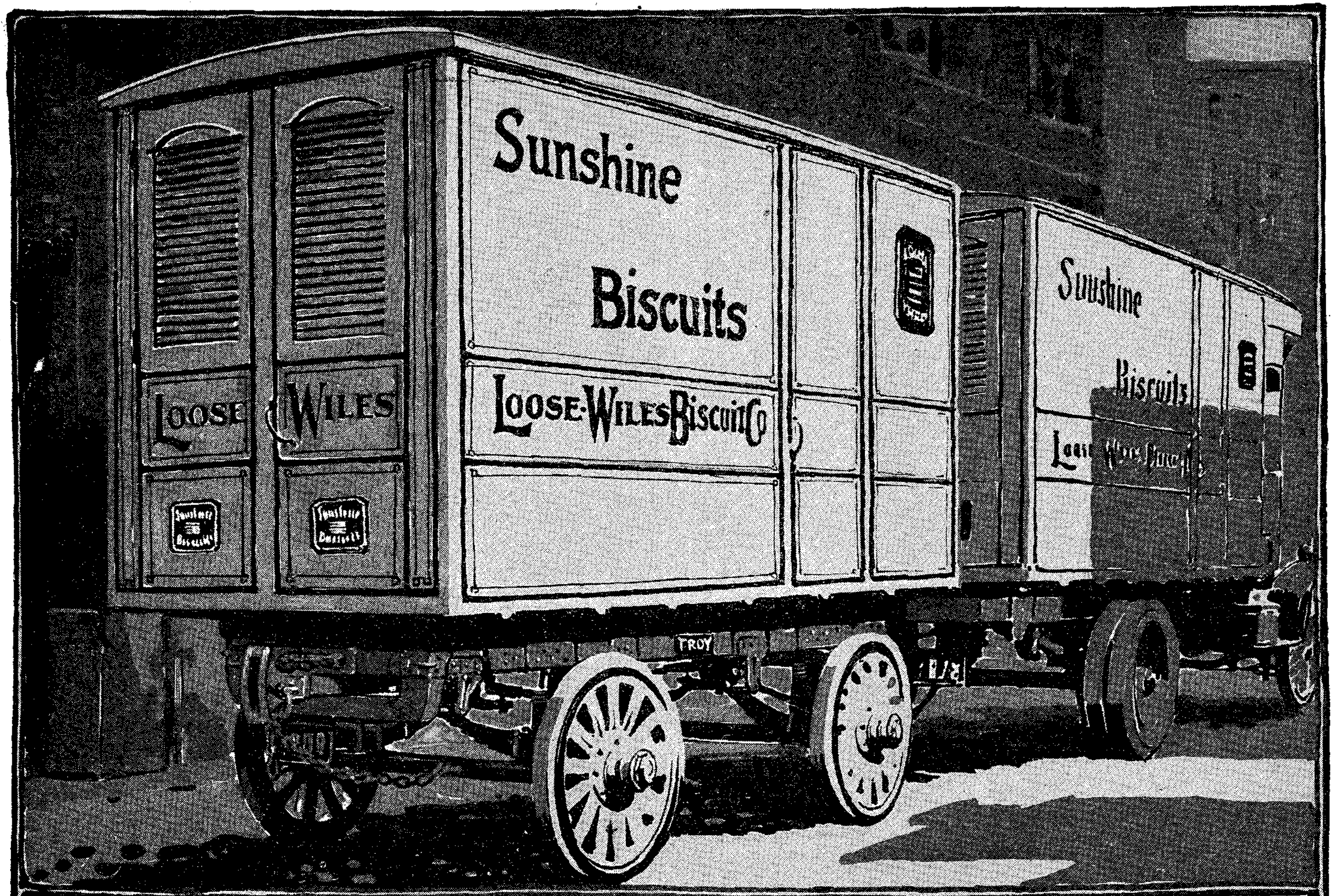
March 30.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that Secretary of War Baker expresses himself as delighted by General Pershing's prompt action in placing the American troops at the disposal of the Allies under General Foch.

March 31.—A letter received by Dr. Hartwell, of Portchester, N. Y., from a physician in charge of the evacuation hospital behind the American lines, states that Capt. Archibald Roosevelt, after being wounded on March 13, lay in a muddy trench under heavy fire for fourteen hours before being taken to the hospital. His left arm was broken and shrapnel had entered his left kneecap. He is reported to be in excellent condition after an operation.

A dispatch from Paris states that the French Government has acceded to the request of General Pershing and American troops will fight side by side with the British and French in Picardy.

Washington hails with enthusiasm the announcement that American troops have begun to move toward the battle-line in Picardy. The strength of the American forces, while not officially stated, is believed to be more than 100,000 men.

A report from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that



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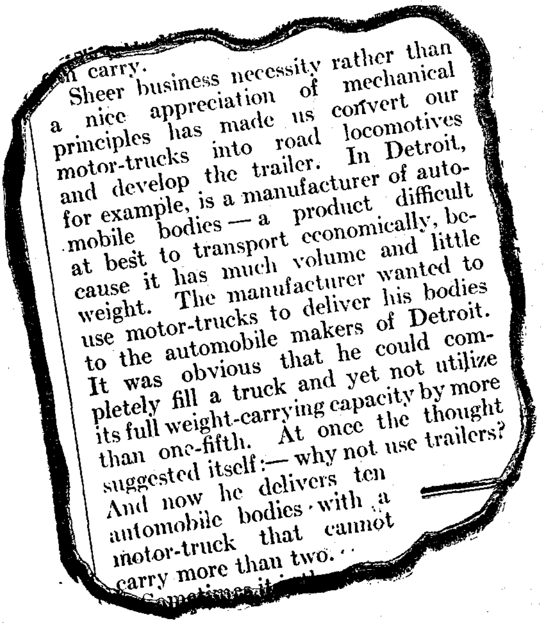

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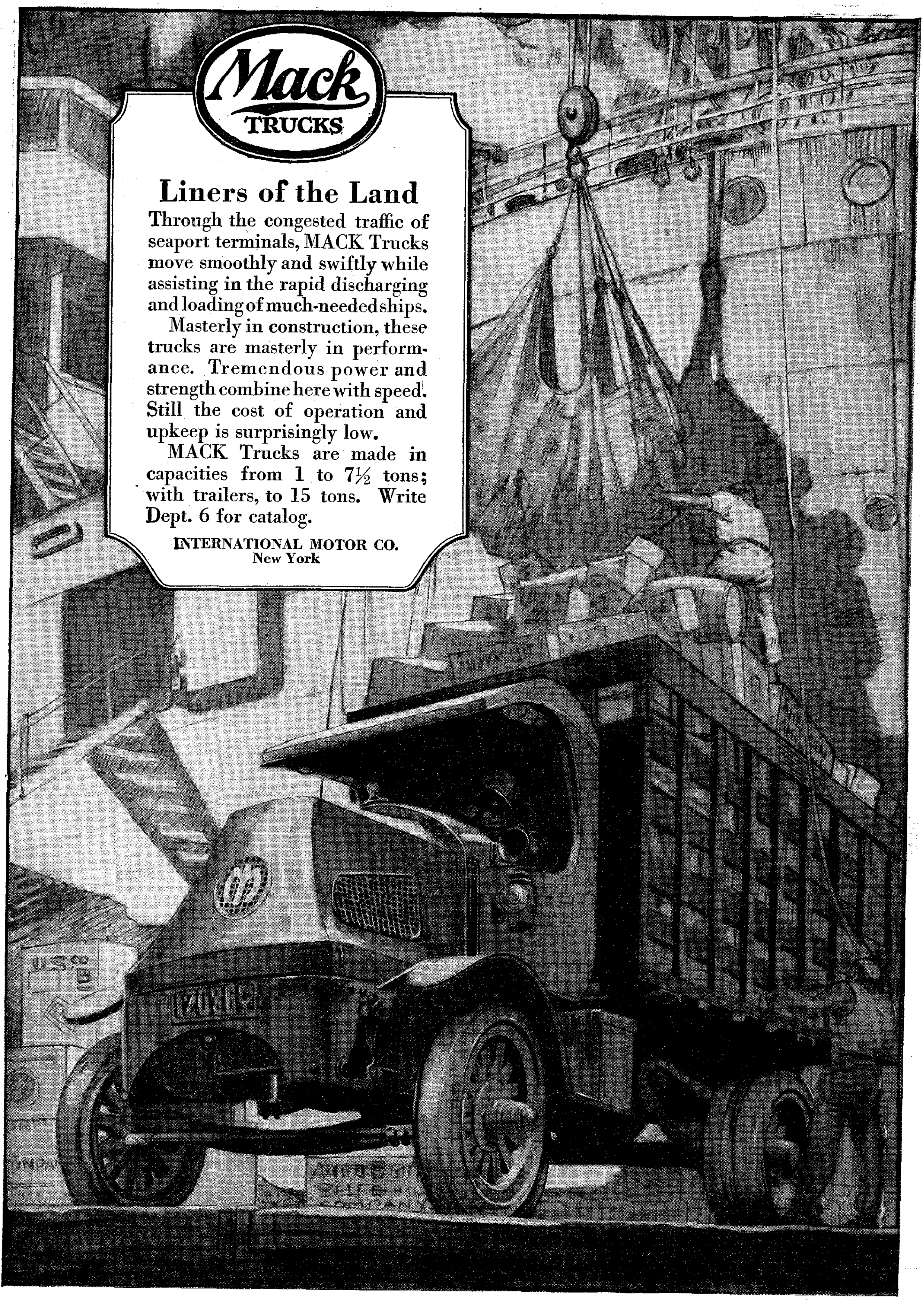
(from *McClure's* for February)



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PERFORMANCE COUNTS

more activity is observed behind the German lines opposite the American front, numerous automobiles with members of the German staff appearing while the infantry and cavalry are being shifted about. The American artillery has kept up a harassing fire, while the enemy has been sending over gas-shells.

April 1.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that the enemy began a bombardment before midnight and that for four hours gas, shrapnel, and high-explosive shells fell on towns, trenches, and roads in the sector northwest of Toul. Great activity continues in the rear of the enemy's line.

April 2.—Washington announces the following American casualty list as reported by General Pershing: Killed by accident, 1; died of disease, 4; died of wounds, 2; from various causes, 2. Wounded, 13. The totals are: Killed in action, 183; killed or prisoner, 1; killed by accident, 164; died of disease, 793; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 52; various causes, 39.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

March 27.—The Italian Embassy in Washington is advised that new Austrian divisions are arriving daily on the Italian front from the Roumanian front. Everything points to a new effort of the enemy to break through the mountainous zone toward the plains.

March 28.—A Washington dispatch states that the Italian Embassy is informed that forty new Austrian divisions, approximately 480,000 men, have been distributed along the Italian front.

March 31.—Rome reports increased activity along the entire Italian front. Nine more enemy airplanes have been brought down by British and Italian airmen.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

March 27.—French dispatches received in Washington, state that the newspapers in Germany are preparing the people for a Franco-British offensive by forecasting the entry of a powerful reserve army.

London dispatches state that Lieutenant von Rohne, a German authority on ordnance, says in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* that the bombardment of Paris is in the nature of a trial for guns that are really intended to bombard London.

March 28.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the long-range gun that has been bombarding Paris is a product of the Krupp works at Essen. Emperor William has sent a telegram of thanks to Dr. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, head of the Krupp works.

A delayed dispatch from The Hague says the Germans are concealing the extent of their losses from their own people by sending their wounded to Belgium and places not on direct lines of communication.

A Paris dispatch states that the German Consul-General at Zurich has advertised in the newspapers, inviting all German subjects of the age of seventeen to prepare to be called to the colors. Drafting of the class of 1921 began in several parts of Germany early in March, it is reported.

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

March 27.—Taking issue with Senator Lodge, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board asserts that three steel ships have been completed and delivered, and nine other steel and eleven wooden hulls launched.

March 28.—In the Senate investigation of aircraft-production Senator Overman, of North Carolina, exhibits a steel bracket from a Curtiss battle-plane that had been secretly rendered structurally inefficient by a German spy.

Washington dispatches state that official announcement is made by the War-Trade Board of the completion of arrangements whereby the Shipping Board is to purchase twelve Japanese vessels of 100,000 tons dead-weight for early delivery. In return the War-Trade Board has agreed to deliver to Japanese ship-builders a corresponding amount of steel, ton for ton, upon the acceptance of the ships.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, states that Robert Daniel Garwood, a cadet of the Royal Flying Corps at the English aviation-camp at Benbrook, was killed while doing a tail-spin. This is the forty-fifth fatal accident to aviators at the Camp since its establishment last October.

A Washington dispatch states that President Wilson fully realizes the gravity of the situation as outlined by Premier Lloyd George in a message to Lord Reading, which the latter read at a dinner of the Lotus Club in New York. The Premier stated that the crisis of the war has been reached and that the importance of getting American troops across the Atlantic could not be exaggerated. The President is expected to consult with his advisers at once as to the best means of meeting the emergency.

March 29.—The Medical Board reports Major-General Wood's physical condition to be perfect. Unless chosen for a more important post General Wood will be returned to the command of the 89th Division at Camp Funston and will go with it to France.

Washington announces the suspension of the meatless-day regulations for thirty days. The meat-supply of the country has been increased beyond the country's shipping and storage capacity by the thousands of hogs now coming into the market.

A Fort Worth, Texas, dispatch states that F. J. Dwyer and J. Scott Rowan, of the Royal Flying Corps, are killed in aviation accidents.

A Washington dispatch states that six large German-owned woolen-mills in New Jersey, with a total valuation of more than $70,000,000, have been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian.

The Senate passes the resolution extending the selective draft to men having reached the age of twenty-one since June 5, 1917, the first day of registration.

March 30.—The Senate and House conferees reach an agreement on the War-Finance Corporation Bill, authorizing as a compromise a total bond issue of $3,000,000,000.

A Washington dispatch states that figures made public by the Shipping Board show that thirty-six vessels of all types, with a total dead-weight tonnage of 232,786, were launched in March.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation awards an additional contract to the American International Corporation for 60 cargo-vessels of 7,500 tons dead-weight each.

By a *viva-voce* vote the House passes the bond bill, authorizing an issue of $4,500,000,000 additional in bonds and increasing the aggregate authorization to date to $12,000,000,000. An aggregate issue of $8,000,000,000 in Treasury certificates is also authorized.

March 31.—In a test of the Liberty motor Major R. L. Brown drives a Curtiss machine from Langley Field, Hampton, Va., to Annapolis and return with three passengers.

A Washington dispatch states that lack of steel plates and other material is causing

A Conservation Suggestion:

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AIR must be dry as well as cold to preserve food and keep it pure. In a refrigerator, rapid air circulation through the food chambers is the only method of obtaining dryness. In a

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Ask the Bohn dealer in your city to demonstrate these Bohn advantages and show you how you can cut ice bills. If you wish we will mail you interesting literature and give you name of nearest dealer.

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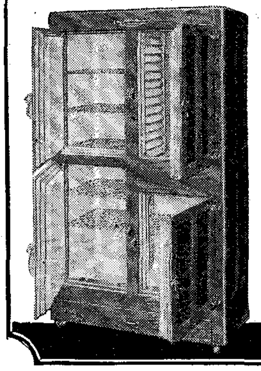

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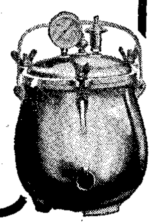

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Stucco houses can be built at practically the same cost as wooden houses, by using

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Actual tests made on Government buildings in Washington, D. C., show that the use of Clinton Welded Sheathing as a support for stucco, saves 26 per cent in labor and 56 per cent in material compared with open mesh metal lath.

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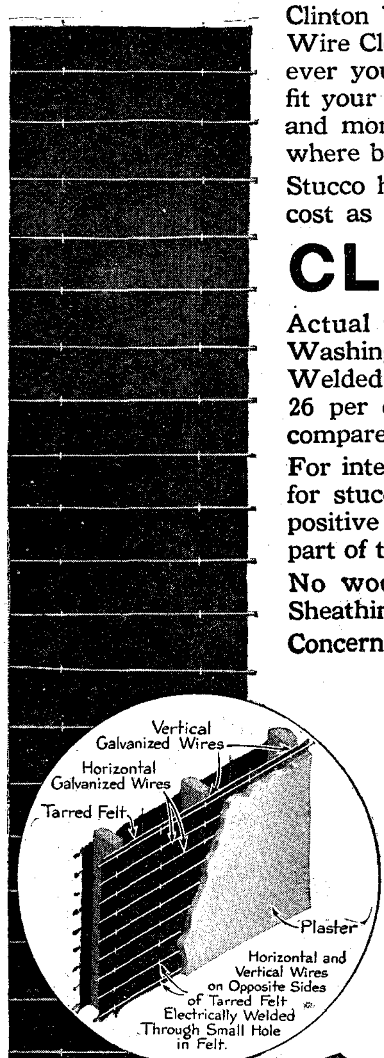
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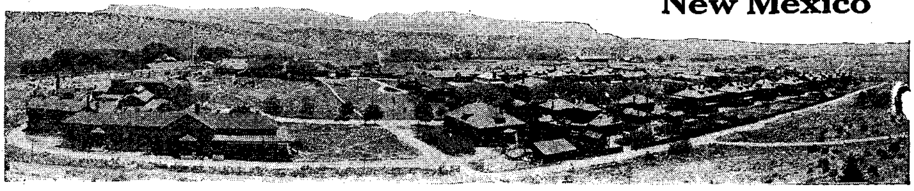

serious delay in the ship-building program.

April 1.—Washington announces that plans for a super-cannon have been submitted to Secretary Daniels by ordnance experts after months of experiments. A range of 105 miles is expected of the guns, but the experts frankly admit that the military value of the gun would not compensate for the time and money necessary to develop it.

A Norfolk, Va., dispatch states that Government war-work in the Hampton Roads district has been interrupted by a strike of several thousand carpenters and other workers.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

March 27.—The official report on aerial operations issued in London states that in the previous twenty-four hours twenty hostile planes had been brought down in air-fighting and two by anti-aircraft guns. Twelve British machines are missing. During the night flying squadrons kept up a continuous attack on the enemy troops at Bapaume, Cambrai, and Péronne, firing 75,000 rounds and dropping twenty-four tons of bombs on important points on the battle-front. Four tons of bombs were dropt on the Valenciennes railway-station while enemy troops were passing through.

March 28.—London reports a continuance of fierce air-fighting on the Western front. More than thirty tons of bombs were dropt on March 26 and a quarter of a million rounds of ammunition were fired by low-flying planes. Severe casualties were inflicted on the enemy and the movements of troops and ammunition were delayed. Twenty-four German machines were brought down, seven were driven down out of control, and two hostile observation-balloons were destroyed. Nineteen British machines are missing, altho many are believed to have landed within their own lines. The bombing of Bapaume, Bray, and Péronne was continued during the night. More than a thousand bombs were dropt, and pilots saw them bursting in the middle of columns of troops, transports, and encampments. Four British planes are missing.

Paris reports that on March 23 a group of esquadrilles carried out 125 patrols and 120 reconnoitering missions in the region of St. Quentin, Harn, La Fère, and Noyon. Large quantities of projectiles were also dropt on convoys, trains, and enemy troop-concentrations, causing heavy losses from March 22 to 26. The machines descended at times to within sixty feet of the earth and attacked with machine guns. Forty-two German planes and six captive balloons were brought down.

March 29.—Paris reports that Phelps Collins, of Detroit, a member of the Lafayette Flying Corps, was killed during an air-fight on the French front on March 13. His name appeared in the casualty list issued in Washington on March 18, without details.

March 30.—The French report states that French airmen on March 27 and 28 attacked the Germans with bombs and machine guns on the battle-line and in concentration-zones. Eighteen tons of projectiles were dropt in the regions of Guiscard and Ham, and pursuit squadrons in numerous combats brought down thirteen German airplanes and set on fire two captive balloons.

London dispatches state that on March 29 many bombs were dropt by British airmen and thousands of rounds of ammunition fired into large columns of the enemy in the battle-area south of the Somme. Nine hostile airplanes

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Each typifies new-day ways of manufacture. These are the finest and handsomest Case cars ever built. They are speedier, more powerful, easier to drive, more comfortable to ride in.

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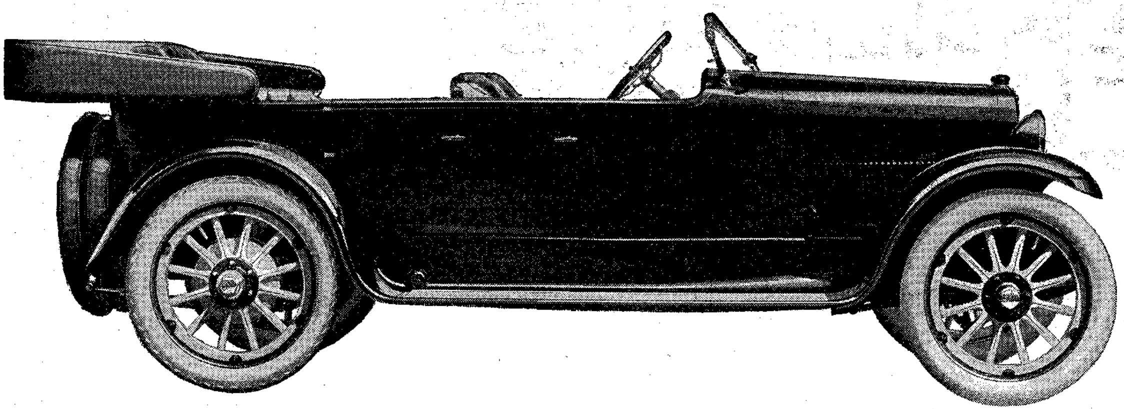

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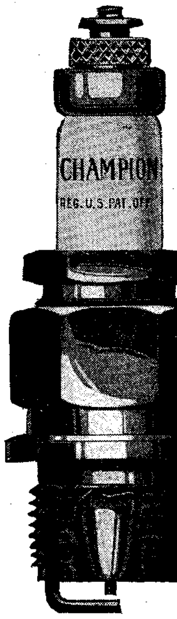

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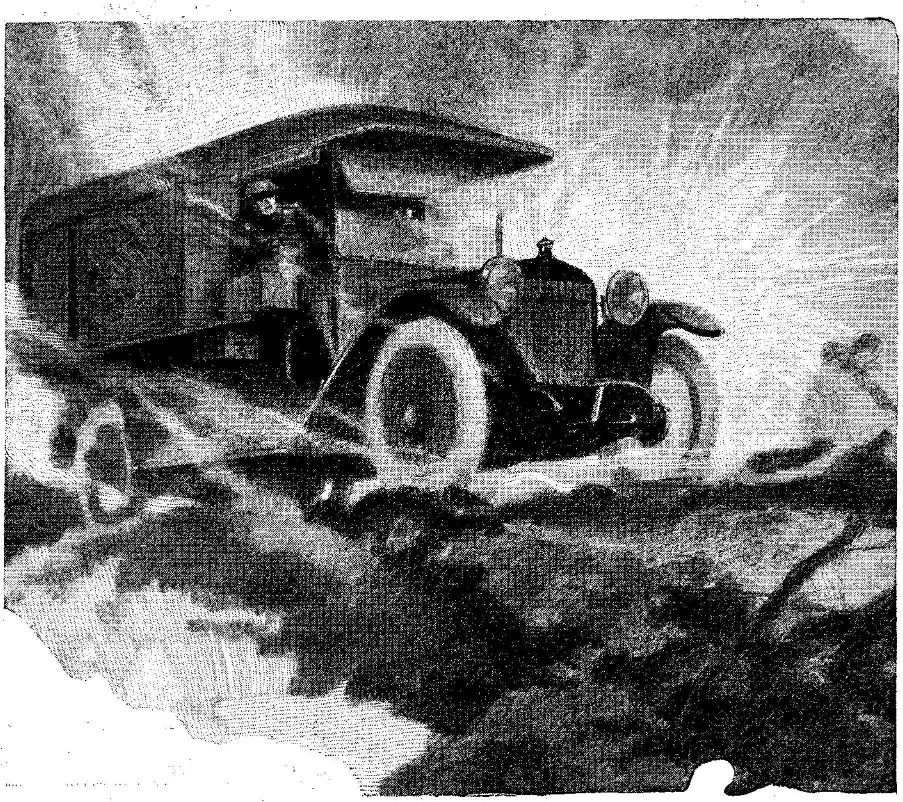


were shot down and two driven down out of control. Two British planes are missing. During the night twelve tons of bombs were dropt on Bapaume and on roads and villages east of Arras. Direct hits were made on ammunition-dumps and transport and railway lines.

March 31.—An official dispatch from London states that the British Flying Corps, since its arrival in Italy, has brought down 83 enemy airplanes and lost 10.

April 1.—French official reports state that on March 29 and 30, aviators, in carrying out various sorties, drop 5,000 kilograms of explosives on enemy cantonments and stations in the St. Quentin, Guiscard, and Roye regions. Nine German airplanes and one captive balloon were destroyed. Italian bombing-machines took part in the raids.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

March 27.—The report of the British Admiralty for the past week shows an increase in the submarine toll. The report follows: Arrivals, 2,471; sailings, 2,488. Merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 12; under 1,600 tons, 16. One fishing-vessel was lost and 19 merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. Paris reports that during the week ending March 23, one French merchantman of 1,600 tons and five of less were sunk by submarines. During the same week Italy lost three steamers of more than 1,500 tons and five sailing-vessels.

A Boston dispatch states that the steamship *Etonian*, of the Leyland Line, was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast.

A Liverpool dispatch states that three steamships arriving at that port report sinking three German submarines in the Atlantic recently.

The Navy Department at Washington reports that the Vacuum Oil Company's ship, the *Paulsboro*, carrying an armed gun-crew, either sank or badly damaged a submarine by which she was attacked.

March 30.—London reports the sinking of two German submarines by American destroyers. A British destroyer was sunk on March 27 by contact with a mine. One officer and forty men were lost.

A Washington dispatch states that twenty-five American soldiers who were listed as missing since the sinking of the *Tuscania* have been identified as dead by means of their finger-prints.

April 1.—The British Admiralty announces that the British armed boarding-steamer *Tithonus* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Four of the crew were lost.

A dispatch received by the company in New York City states that the White Star steamship *Celtic* has been torpedoed, but was able to make port.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

March 27.—A London dispatch states that Odessa has been recaptured by the *Soviet* and Ukrainain troops after a severe battle in which naval forces took part. A Moscow dispatch reports that the Austrian troops have been defeated by the Bolsheviki and Kherson, Nikolayev, and Zmananka recaptured. Many of the five hundred Germans occupying Kherson were killed. The rest fled, leaving two armored cars.

March 29.—A delayed Peking dispatch states that French and British field-guns have been sent to General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, who is opposing the Bolshevik forces in Manchuria.

A London dispatch states that Petrograd newspapers announce the beginning by the Germans of an offensive

Mitchell

Sixes

The $1250 Wonder-Car

THE most remarkable fine car shown this year is the Mitchell $1250 Six. It stands unique and alone. No comparable car—so big and roomy, so sturdy and powerful—is sold at this price now. And it all results from scientific methods. It shows what can be done by applying efficiency to every detail of car building.

An Impressive Car

The wheelbase is 120 inches. That, with the low, artistic lines, gives it the big-car look.

The motor is a 40-horsepower Six—the famous Mitchell Six. That means perfect performance under every condition, and low operative cost.

The five new-style bodies are masterpieces, created by noted designers.

The finish and beauty show the artistic standards of the new Mitchell body plant.

There are shock-absorbing rear springs, exclusive to the Mitchell. Also several other wanted features which other cars don't have.

New Standards of Endurance

But its greatest supremacy lies in endurance. This car is built to unusual standards, with oversize parts and big margins of safety.

It is largely built of costly steel alloys. Every part is tested to meet radical requirements. Inspection is exacting and extreme.

There is no car built under higher ideals or more expert direction.

Due to New Methods

This matchless value for $1250 is due to new-day methods. Efficiency experts have worked for years in this plant to minimize factory cost. We build the complete car—chassis and body—under those waste-saving methods. You will see in this new Six the amazing result.

The Touring model sells at $1250 at factory. The four other models at corresponding prices.

The 48-horsepower Mitchell, with 127-inch wheelbase, sells at $1525. Write today for catalog.

A Racy-Type Club Roadster Seating Five

Our Club Roadster design—low, compact and racy—is the best design out in a 5-passenger Roadster. It is built in two sizes, with two sizes of motor. It will delight the man or woman who likes this type of car.

Mitchell D-40

120-Inch Wheelbase—40-Horsepower Motor

Touring Car	$1250	Touring Sedan	$1950
Roadster	$1250	Coupe	$1850

Mitchell C-42

127-Inch Wheelbase—48-Horsepower Motor

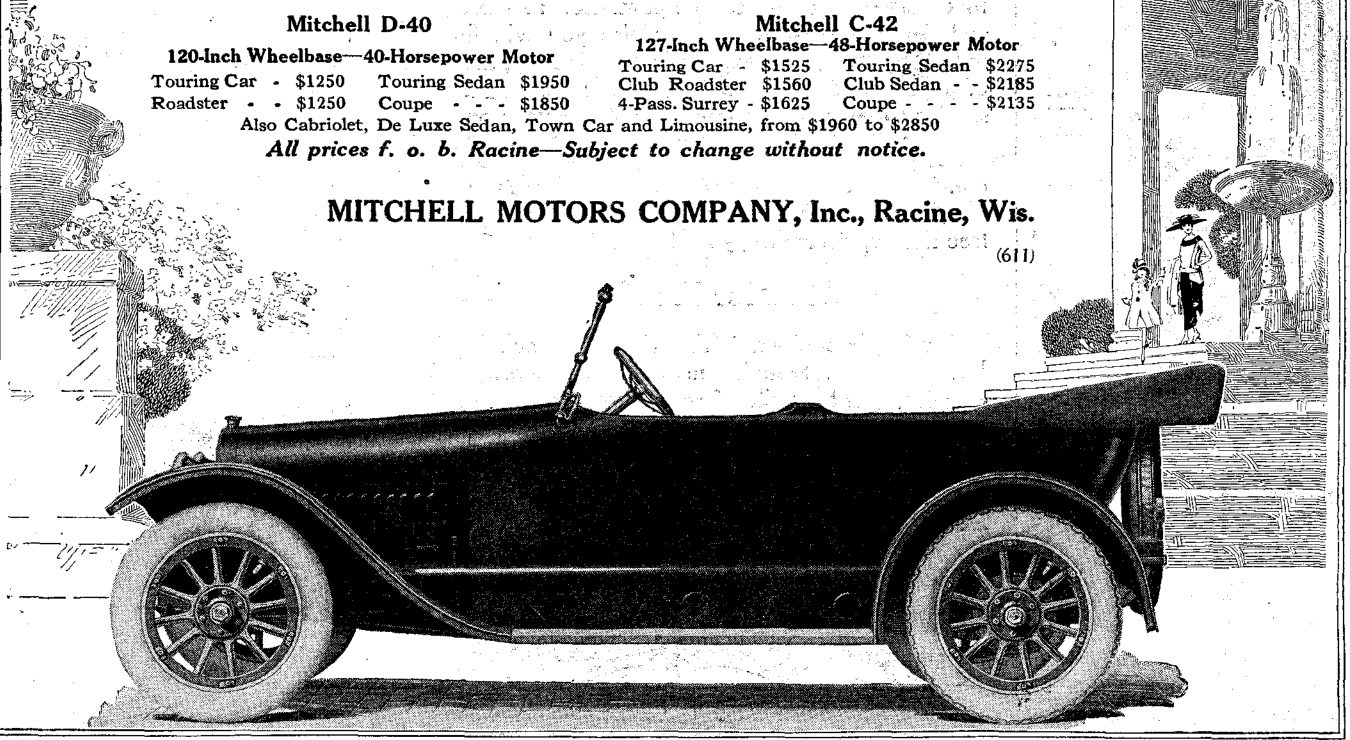
Touring Car	$1525	Touring Sedan	$2275
Club Roadster	$1560	Club Sedan	$2185
4-Pass. Surrey	$1625	Coupe	$2135

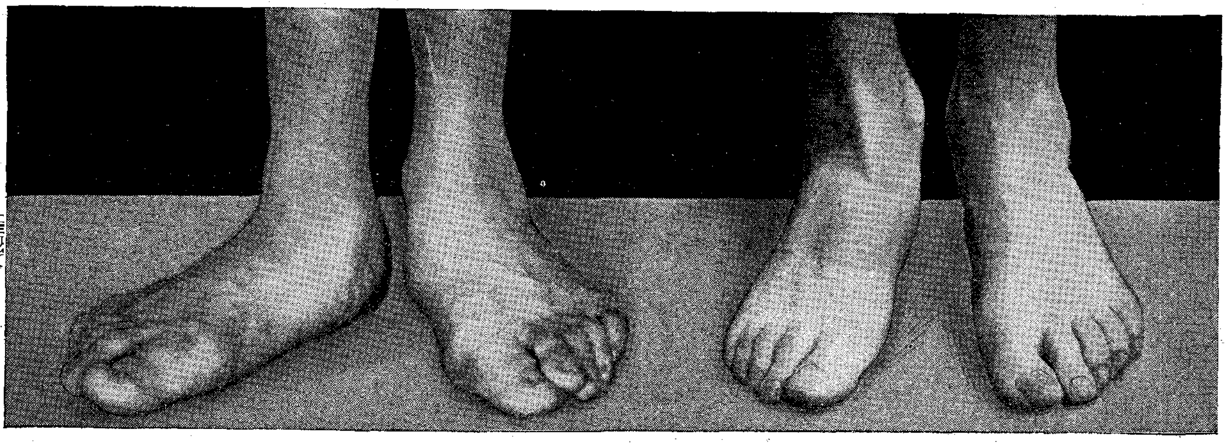
Also Cabriolet, De Luxe Sedan, Town Car and Limousine, from $1960 to $2850

All prices f. o. b. Racine—Subject to change without notice.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., Racine, Wis.

(611)



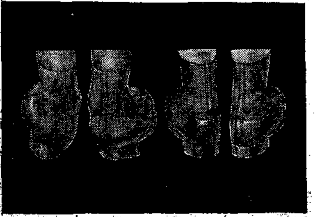


Don't Neglect Your Feet

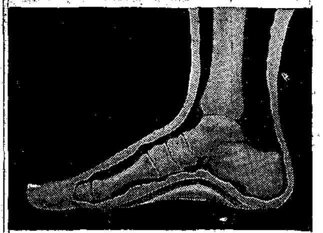
Are they well shaped, high arched feet—free from defects—enabling you to thoroughly enjoy life? Comfortable feet unconsciously stimulate desire for vigorous walking and wholesome recreation—and this action in itself is an aid to health.

Or, are your feet like the above, which typify seventy-five per cent of the feet of persons who are compelled to be on their feet long hours? Notice the weakened and depressed arches—the cramped and contracted toes—the crooked and enlarged great toe joints (bunions), corns on the tops of the toes and callouses on the balls of the feet. Such feet mean inefficiency. They tire easily; the soles burn; the heels ache and frequently cause pains in the ankles and legs, like rheumatism. These conditions can be quickly relieved and permanently corrected with

Dr.Scholl's Foot-Eazer relieves tired, aching feet, weak arches, cramped toes, etc. Worn in any shoe. For men, women and children. Price $2.50 pair.



Dr. Scholl's Walk-Strate Heel Pads prevent run-over heels and correct faulty walking. For men and women. 25c pair.



Dr. Scholl's Tri-Spring Arch Support for flat foot and severe cases of broken arch for stout men and women. $4.00 pair.

Dr. Scholl's Absorbo Pads. Instantly relieve corns, callouses and tender joints. Remove by absorption. Made of antiseptic rubber. All sizes: 10, 15, 20 and 25c.

Dr Scholl's
Foot Comfort Appliances

These simple devices are easily worn inside the regular size shoe. They at once relieve the strain and unnatural pressure and furnish a sense of relief and security to the feet in standing or walking, thereby correcting the underlying cause of the trouble.

There is a Dr. Scholl Appliance or Remedy for every foot trouble. These can be purchased at leading shoe and department stores, where also you will find men trained by Dr. Scholl experts in Practipedics, the science of giving foot comfort. They are rendering a distinct service to your community and deserve your patronage.

See your dealer today and learn more about the foot comfort there is in store for you through the use of these Dr. Scholl Appliances, or write direct to Dr. Scholl for free advice, describing your foot ailment

Write for Free Booklet

A valuable booklet, "The Feet and Their Care," by Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, the world's authority on foot troubles, will be mailed free upon request.

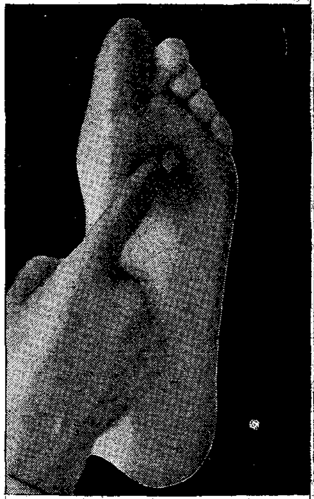
The Scholl Mfg. Co.

Largest Makers of Foot Appliances in the World

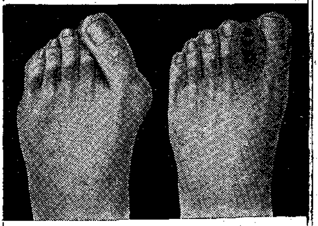
219A Schiller St., Chicago, Ill.

Offices in New York, Toronto, London, Eng.

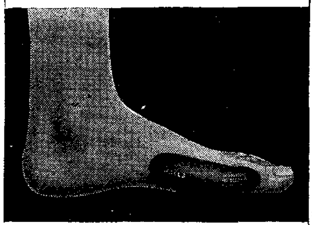
(A720)



Callouses, Pain or Cramps Here? Dr. Scholl's Anterior Metatarsal Arch Supports bring quick relief and restore foot to natural condition. $2.50 to $5.00 pair.



Dr. Scholl's Toe-Flex corrects bunions by straightening the crooked toe. Soft antiseptic rubber. Extremely comfortable. Three sizes: 50c each.



Dr.Scholl's Bunion Reducer. Instant relief to bunions and enlarged joints. Relieves pain and pressure, reduces enlargement. Antiseptic rubber; fits snugly to foot. 50c each.

Watch Your Feet

in the direction of Kursk, three hundred miles south of Moscow.

Vienna officially denies that the Bolsheviki have retaken Odessa.

March 31.—A Moscow dispatch states that the German advance in the Ukraine continues. Poltava has been captured and set on fire, and German forces are said to be nearing Ekaterinoslav, where large supplies of grain are reported to be stored.

April 1.—Petrograd reports that a German Army is within thirty-three miles of Kursk. Sebastopol is said to be threatened by the Turks, who are within sixteen and one-half miles of the city.

April 2.—London reports that by virtue of the Brest-Litovsk treaty the Turkish Army has begun the occupation of the districts of Batum, Kars, and Ardahan in the Caucasus.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

March 27.—London states that Es-Salt, thirty-five miles northeast of Jerusalem, has been occupied by the British and that on March 26 they were approaching Amman on the Hejaz Railway.

March 28.—A dispatch from London states that the entire Turkish force in the Hit area in Mesopotamia has been captured or destroyed. Three thousand prisoners, including German officers, were taken. In addition, ten guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, and 600 animals were captured. British forces also cross the Jordan in Palestine, converging on Amman, where 200 prisoners were taken, four enemy airplanes driven down, and enemy troop-trains heavily bombed.

March 30.—London announces that British operations on the Palestine border continue successfully, despite stubborn opposition. Two hostile airplanes were destroyed on March 28 and 29. The British forces in Mesopotamia have advanced to a point eighty-three miles beyond Hit in pursuit of defeated Turkish troops. Large depots, containing ammunition and guns have been taken. The number of prisoners has been increased to five thousand.

FOREIGN

March 28.—Serious disorders are reported in Quebec when a squad of police, rounding up deserters, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.

March 29.—A dispatch from Quebec states that a mob wrecked the office of *The Chronicle*, owned by Sir David Watson, Commander of the Fifth Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and set fire to the Auditorium Theater. The militia was called out and the Mayor read the Riot Act. The trouble grew out of the opposition to the Conscription Act.

A London dispatch states that the Caucasus Diet, after proclaiming the independence of the country, has approved a separate peace agreement with Turkey which is said to provide autonomy for Armenia and the reestablishment of the frontiers as before the war.

March 31.—A dispatch from Quebec states that the draft-riots have broken out anew. A mob of 10,000 that had obtained some firearms by breaking into a hardware-store marched on the barracks to liberate the conscripts last night. A squadron of cavalry dispersed the mob. To-day shots were fired at troopers by concealed snipers. A young man and two girls were wounded. Leaders of the disturbances have been identified but no arrests made.

April 1.—A dispatch from Quebec states that four civilians were killed and four civilians and a number of soldiers wounded in fighting between anticonscriptionists and the military. More than one hundred arrests have been made.

New war-time regulations go into effect in England, London announces. No hot meals may be served between 9:30 at night and five o'clock in the morning, and theaters must close at 10:30. Other minor regulations deal with the service of beers and liquors.

DOMESTIC

March 27.—A Washington dispatch states that Director-General McAdoo agrees to advance $43,964,000 to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to protect collateral notes of the company that mature on April 15. The amount is loaned for twelve months at 6 per cent., with the right of renewal on the same terms.

The day laborers employed by the United States Steel Corporation are to receive a 15 per cent. advance in wages. They number approximately 200,000.

March 28.—Theodore Roosevelt addresses an audience of more than 3,000 persons at the Maine Republican Convention. He advocated universal military training, called for an army of 5,000,000 men, and preparation for three years of war.

March 29.—A dispatch from Washington states that in a general order Director-General McAdoo makes the presidents of railroads the supreme executive authority, thus eliminating between forty and forty-five chairman, some of whose salaries ran as high as $100,000 a year.

President Wilson, according to a dispatch from Sacramento, Cal., has telegraphed Governor Stephens, asking executive clemency for Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death in connection with the killing of ten persons by a bomb-explosion in California during a Preparedness-day parade.

March 30.—That there should be no strikes or lockouts during the period of the war is the contention of the special Labor Commission in its report, which is the unanimous expression of all the members representing both labor and the public. To carry out the recommendations of the commission it will be necessary to create a national labor mediation board to pass upon disputes during the war. The right of trade organization is admitted, and employers should not discharge employees for legitimate union activities. An eight-hour day is provided with pay based on the customs of localities.

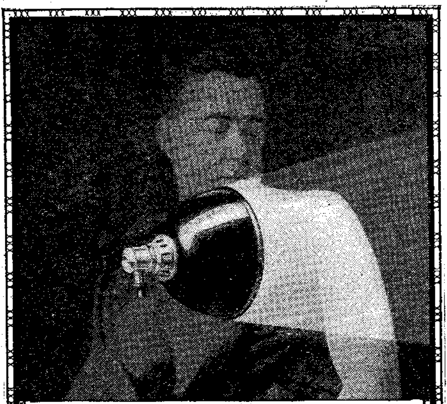
March 31.—At two o'clock this morning the daylight-saving law went into effect and the time in the United States officially became 3 A.M.

April 1.—The Standard Oil Company announces a general 10 per cent. increase of wages for all wage-earners in the employ of the company with the exception of bricklayers and watchmen, whose wages will be increased 5 per cent. The mechanical department will have an opportunity to work fifty-six hours a week instead of forty-eight with time and a half for overtime. Every employee will be presented with a life-insurance policy to be paid for by the company.

April 2.—In the Chicago local elections the loyalist candidates win a sweeping victory over the Socialists.

The Massachusetts State senate ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment by a roll-call vote of 27 to 12. The House had previously indorsed it by a vote of 145 to 81.

The State-wide Prohibition Law in Indiana went into effect at midnight.



Relieve Your Pain in Nature's Way

HEAT and light *naturally* ease pain and with a Thermolite they are available *instantly* wherever there is electric current. These beneficial rays, safe as sunlight, penetrate the tissues, and by removing congestion, relief from pain follows quickly and naturally. Muscular soreness, stiff neck, rheumatism, neuralgia, congestion:—all respond to Thermolite.

Thermolite
Heat and Light Infuser

There is nothing intricate or harmful in this remarkable treatment—and it's far easier and more effective than applications of poultices, hot water and ordinary methods. But the best way to tell is by actual test—so we're willing to send Thermolite on approval. If not satisfied, your money refunded. We do this because we *know* how enthusiastic a Thermolite user becomes.

Send $7.50 for Thermolite complete. Write for interesting literature that shows how to banish nearly every pain.

Also sold by surgical and electrical supply houses

H. G. McFADDIN & CO., 42 Warren St., New York
Originators of Scientific Lighting Devices

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

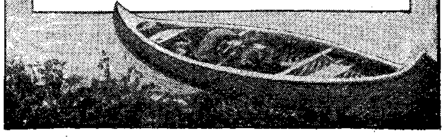
"Old Town Canoes"

All aboard for Pleasure Cove!

"We're off for a day of fun! We're going to paddle up stream, put in at some shady cove and enjoy our picnic lunch. Then gather water lilies, take some 'snap shots' and in the cool of twilight, glide down stream singing old-time songs."

An Old Town Canoe will help keep you physically fit. Send for catalog, which also shows the "Sponson Model," the safest canoe in the world.

OLD TOWN CANOE CO.
774 Fourth St. Old Town, Maine



The Ajax

MICHAELS-STERN
AT YOUR SERVICE IN THE BEST SHOPS

The Pershing

COLLECTIVELY, the clothes purchases of the nation will have an important effect on our precious wool-supply and man-power.

Buy wisely! Seek "VALUE FIRST."

NEVER was it so important that you know the more than half-century old creed of Michaels-Stern: "VALUE FIRST." That creed is expressed in clothes skillfully tailored, of honest materials, to fit well and wear well:

MICHAELS-STERN VALUE-FIRST CLOTHES

Send for Style Catalogue.

MICHAELS, STERN & CO., *Dept. P*, Rochester, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturers of Rochester-made Clothes.

The Handyman's 1000 Practical Recipes

Just the book you need. Shows you how cheaply and practically to make the many and varied repairs and improvements needed around the home. Will be worth its price to you over and over again. *By mail, 58 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

FOR MEN OF BRAINS

Cortez CIGARS

-MADE AT KEY WEST-

The prevention of PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease) and the correction of pyorrhetic conditions are the two dominating features of the present nation-wide oral health movement.

Clean, Sound Teeth, Firm Gums and Good Health go hand in hand.

PYORRHOCIDE

POWDER

(Antiseptic)

a remedial, medicated oral prophylactic is prescribed by dentists as an auxiliary in pyorrhea prevention and treatment. Used like a dentifrice, it aids in repairing SORE, BLEEDING, SPONGY, RECEDING GUMS—it removes the bacterial plaques which harbor the germs of pyorrhea and decay. It removes the daily salivary accretions which form the calcic deposits (tartar) on the roots of the teeth—this calcic deposit is ***the principal cause of painful gums, pus pockets, loose teeth and***

PYORRHEA

"FREE"—our educational booklet on pyorrhea —or send six cents in stamps for booklet and sample of Pyorrhocide Powder.

Sold by druggists and dental supply houses.

Price $1.00—Package contains six months' supply.

The Dentinol and Pyorrhocide Co.
Dept. D, 1480 Broadway, New York City

CHAMBERLIN STRIPS INSTALLED 25 YEARS AGO

are as good as new today. Equip NOW with

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIPS

"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"

and they'll be as good as new 25 years hence

Installed ONLY by expert mechanics from our factory branches. GUARANTEED 10 YEARS — but outlast your building.

Twice as much Chamberlin in use as all others combined—proof it's best.

We equip wood or metal windows, doors, casements, transoms—in new or old buildings.

WRITE for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.
Headquarters: 109 Dinan Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL-GARDEN ARMY

(*Continued from page 27*)

of everything spent for help, seeds, tools, and fertilizers, and all products used at home, sold, canned, or preserved. To make the keeping of such accounts easy, the United States Bureau of Education has devised a simple garden account-book and has arranged with the National War-Garden Commission, Maryland Building, Washington, D. C., to print and sell it at cost, which will not exceed $1.25 a hundred, or $12 a thousand.

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION—The United States School-Garden Army is a war-organization, but it grows out of the school-directed home-garden work which the Bureau of Education has been fostering for several years, and it is inconceivable that such a valuable educational vehicle should be allowed to fall into disuse with the closing of the war.

Year by year it should develop and improve and become one of the great and *permanent* institutions of our National economy.

QUESTIONS

1. *What benefits other than the material increase in our food-resources accrue from having schoolboys and girls engaged in home-gardening? What physical benefits? What moral benefits? What intellectual benefits?*

2. *What products can be secured most economically and successfully from the gardens of the respective districts into which the country has been divided? What can be grown to best advantage in the gardens of your city or town?*

3. *What effect should such a training as this have upon the permanent character of children entering the United States School-Garden Army?*

4. *Would such a course of intensive and practical training along agricultural lines tend to developing a body of country-loving, country-living young people, who will in time make our vacant lands bloom and flourish with harvest?*

5. *Will it be possible to keep up this system with benefit to the country, the family, and the child, after the war is over?*

Dog Gone, But.—The conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to the annoyance of sleepless nights, when the following story was recalled by Senator Ollie M. James, of Kentucky:

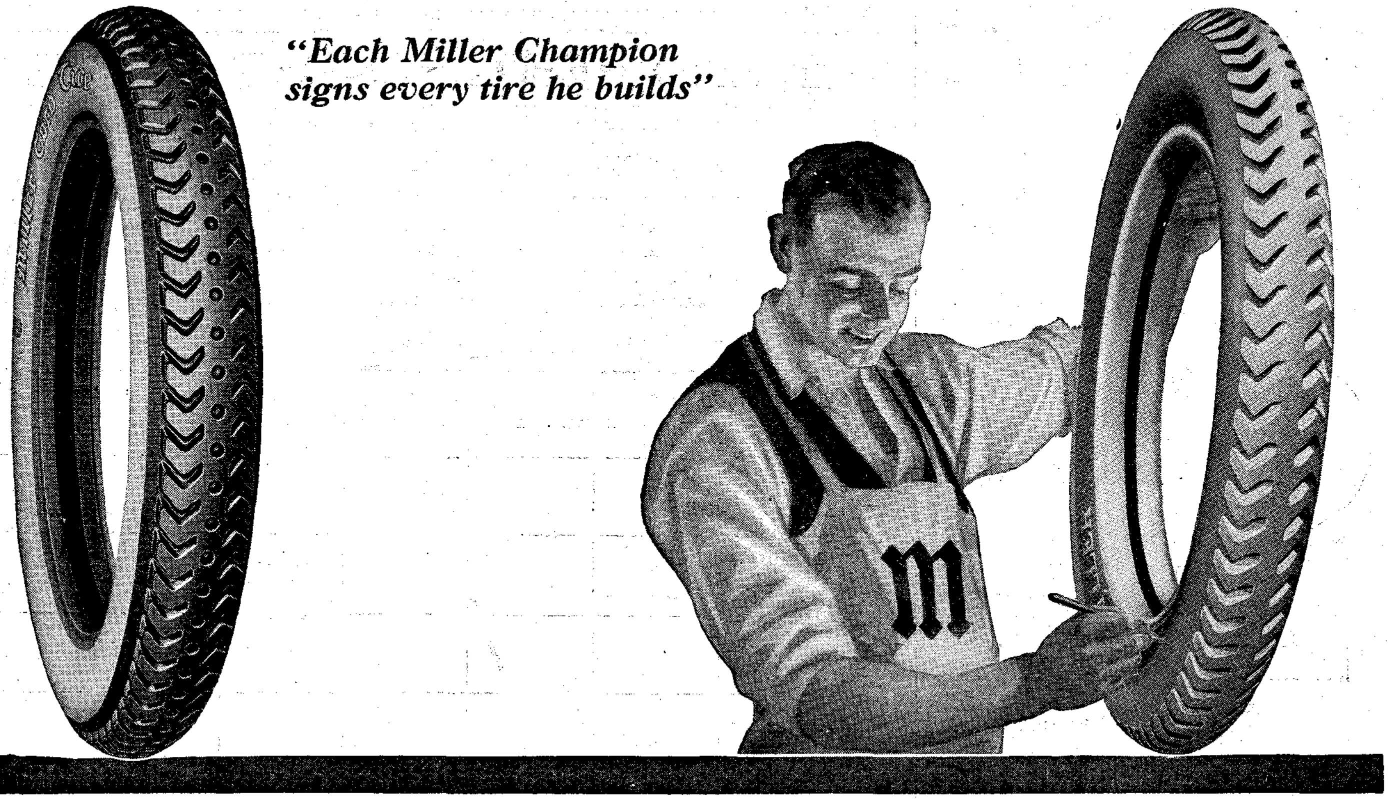
"Smith, who lived in a small Western town, owned a dog that could make more music than a college yell. It was at night that he particularly shone along that line. Jones, who lived next door, went without sleep as long as possible, and then rambling over to the partition-fence he told Smith that unless Fido were supprest there was going to be a sound in the back yard like the discharge of a gun.

"That night, when Jones returned home, Smith met him at the gate with a smile that glowed like the setting sun.

"'Just a minute, Mr. Jones,' intercepted Smith. 'I thought you would be interested to know that I have disposed of that dog.'

"'You don't really mean it!' responded Jones, visibly pleased. 'Did you kill him?'

"'Oh, no,' was the startling rejoinder of Smith; 'I traded him to Mike Johnson for a cornet.'"—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*



"Each Miller Champion signs every tire he builds"

99 Millers in 100 Outrun Guarantees

Uniform Tires That Only Masters Can Make

DON'T judge any make of tires by the exceptional mileage one tire may have given. All manufacturers have their "lucky" casings—so judge by averages alone. And don't gauge quality by guarantees. No written warrant can mend a blow-out when you are miles from nowhere, in a ditch.

Take the safe course as proved by everyday averages covering thousands of tires run by private owners.

That proof shows this—that Miller Tires are uniform. That 99 Millers in 100 outrun guarantees. That not even 1 per cent have to be adjusted.

Today the Miller outsells every other make at retail in Akron, Ohio, where 70 per cent of American tires are made.

Several manufacturers are building many good tires. For methods today are known to all makers. Machines are standard, as are grades of cotton and rubber. But workmen differ radically. And just so much must tires vary also.

Only by making handwork uniform, as Miller has done, can tires be made as uniform as Miller Tires.

Miller Tires
UNIFORM MILEAGE
GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

Builders 96% Efficient

Miller Tire Builders are a regiment of champions—they average 96 per cent efficient. Each man is rated on every tire he builds. If ever one comes back, his score is penalized.

Of those who try to win a place among them, only about one man in 25 succeeds.

Geared-to-the-Road

The Miller tread is geared-to-the-road. So the caterpillar cogs engage the ground at all times.

That prevents skidding and makes roads safer. And in starting, it gives the wheels sure-footed traction.

You now have the facts. Resolve that unearned guarantees won't hold you to "trade-out" tires any longer.

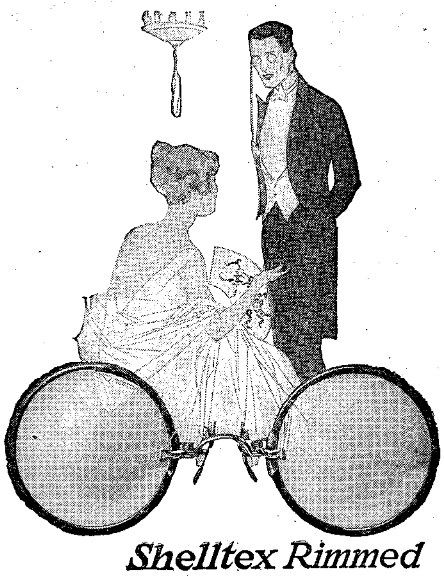
Uniform Millers are to be had at present, but only enough for one motorist in fifty can be made this year. To be safe, see the Miller dealer now and reserve your supply.

MILLER RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Makers of Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes, the Team-Mates of Uniform Tires
Also Surgeons Grade Rubber Goods—for Homes as Well as for Hospitals

Distributors, Dealers and others desiring a profitable agency with an assured future should write us for attractive proposition.
A few exceptional territories to be awarded soon

[131]



Shelltex Rimmed
Shur-on
EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES

GOOD to look *at* as well as *through*—for Shelltex Shur-ons combine style and distinction with perfect comfort. And Shelltex rims reduce lens breakage.

Look for the name Shur-on or Shelltex in the bridge—it's your best guarantee of sure satisfaction. At your dealer's.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.
258 Andrew Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of rimmed and rimless Shur-on eyeglasses and spectacles. Established 1864.

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL
by *Jules Payot*, Rector of the Academy of Aix, France. Authorized translation. Thirty editions in fifteen years. Shows the way to success and happiness by proper training of the will. Will make life over for you. *12mo, cloth. $1.50; by mail, $1.62.* **Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York**

VENUS PENCILS
17 Black Degrees and 2 Copying
SMOOTH-DURABLE-UNIFORM
AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N.Y.

A Preferred Investment of Banks

Because they always insist on ample security and a fair yield, banks and other successful conservatives throughout the country are especially attracted by the investment features of our

First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Notes

Each issue is secured by first mortgage on improved property—often of a ground value that, in itself, exceeds the total amount loaned. Title, valuation, security and insurance are subjected to the closest scrutiny by our own experts. Where their approval is given, we buy the entire issue of notes—back our judgment with our money—and deliver the originals. We also certify each note to be genuine, thus insuring the purchaser against forgery or over-issue.

Denominations of $500 and Multiples

First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Notes are issued in denominations of $500, and, by our plan, you can select maturities and diversify your investment. Interest—5%, 5½% and 6%.

Write for our current investment list No. 105

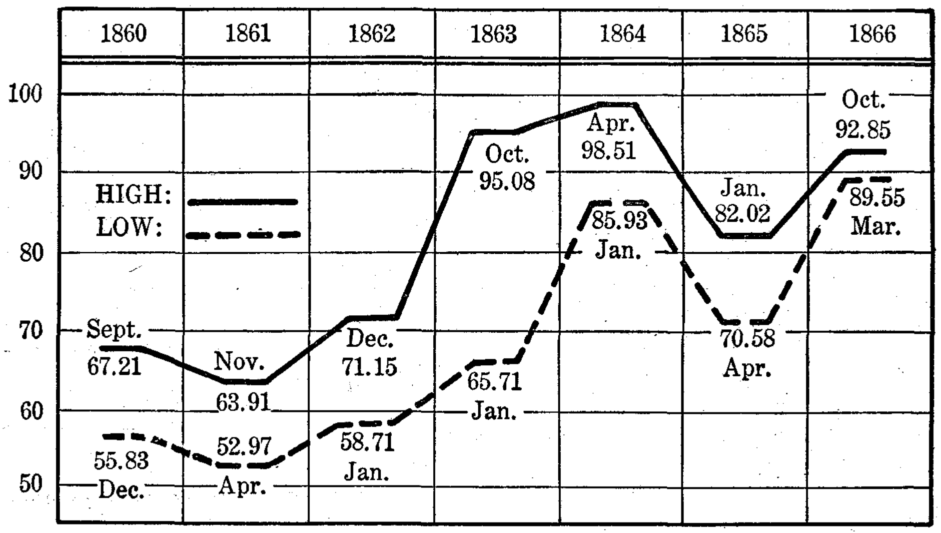
Mercantile Trust Company
Member Federal Reserve System
Capital and Surplus $10,000,000
Saint Louis

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

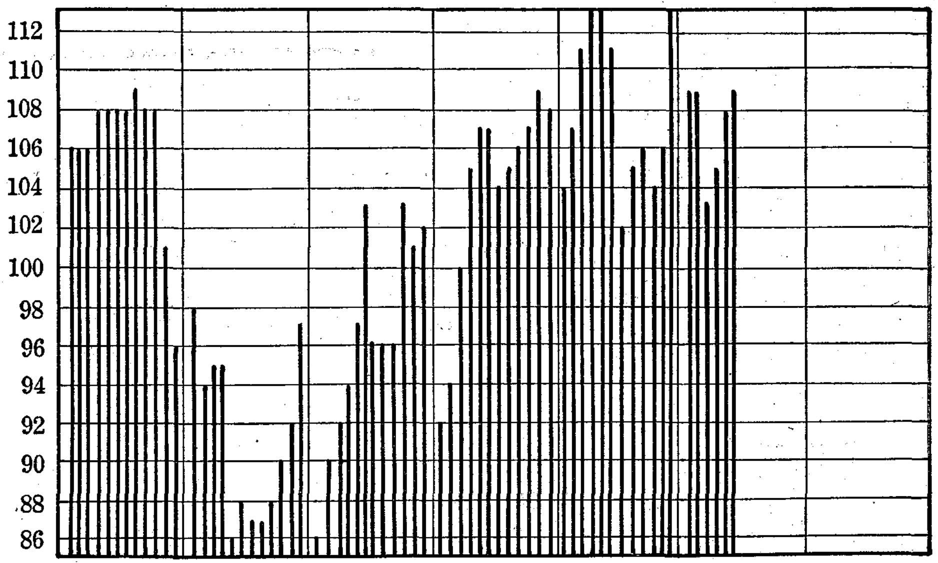
STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT BONDS IN THE CIVIL-WAR PERIOD

While the magnitude and world-embracing character of the present war make it difficult to enter into comparison with other wars, A. B. Leach & Co., dealers in investment securities, believed it would be a matter of interest, at least, to inquire into and present a report as to security-price movements in other wars—and especially as to our Civil War. This was done by means of charts, two of which are presented below:

United States–Average Price of 15 Railroad Stocks



6% United States Government Bonds



AS TO THE PENDULUM'S RETURN SWING IN RAILS AFTER THE WAR

BYRON W. HOLT, a well-known economist, recently printed in *The Investment Weekly* an article on railroad securities as investments, with particular reference to the recent recovery in prices and the possibility of a returning swing of the pendulum after so long a period of low prices. Average prices in the last two months have recovered about one-third of the losses of the previous year.

He points out that the prices of good bonds and preferred stocks were, in December, at the lowest level, in ten, if not in twenty, years. Their prices have advanced only about 20 per cent. from these extreme lows, while the prices of common stocks have advanced over 30 per cent., facts which he takes to indicate that the present advance was caused "less by the prospects of peace than by other considerations, such as big earnings and the technical situation of the market for stocks." Two other important causes of the advance were "the fact that the market was thoroughly liquidated and the prospective Government guaranty of railroad earnings." This latter was probably the most important single cause. At the same time important factors still exist, tending to check the advance, and that "will almost surely prevent a much further advance, until the end of the war is more clearly in sight." These are:

"1. High money rates and the fact that they must continue while the war lasts and while every surplus dollar will be taken for war-purposes.

"2. Disorganized industry, because of labor, fuel, and food shortage.

"3. Labor unrest, partly due to the high and still rising cost of living.

"4. The high and rapidly rising cost of production.

"5. The economic benefit to Germany of 'peace' with Russia and Roumania.

"6. The fear that Germany may break through the Western front."

Meanwhile has come the passage of the

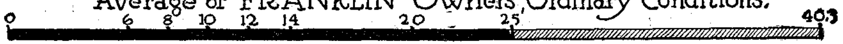
Why Franklin Sales Increased Last Year

135% against 12% Increase of All Other Fine Cars

How far do you go to the gallon?

20 *to* 25 Miles to a Gallon of Gasoline

Average of FRANKLIN Owners, Ordinary Conditions.

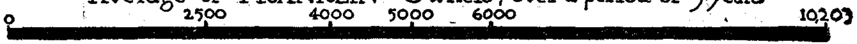


(*40.3 Average of 179 stock cars in special test July 13, 1917*)

At what point do you invest in another set?

10,203 Miles to a Set of Tires

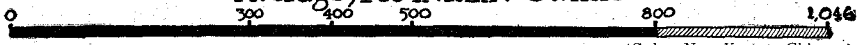
Average of FRANKLIN Owners, over a period of 5 years



How much does your car use?

800 Miles to a Gallon of Oil

Average, FRANKLIN Owners



(*Sedan New York to Chicago, Nov. 20, 1915, made 1046*)

No water cooled car can do this.

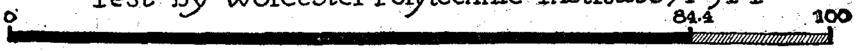
100 Mile Non-Stop, Low-Gear Run

Test by 116 Cars, Sept. 24, 1914

No one else talks this feature. Why?

84.4% Power delivered to Rear Wheels

Test by Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1914



HERE, *publicly placed,* are the records of the Franklin Scientific Light Weight Car. They are reduced to their simplest form; their full significance may be gathered at a glance. They constitute *actual. facts,*— not futile assurances; *history*—not prophecy; *performance*—not promises.

These records explain at once why sales of the Franklin Car increased last year 135%, compared to the 12% increase of all other fine cars.

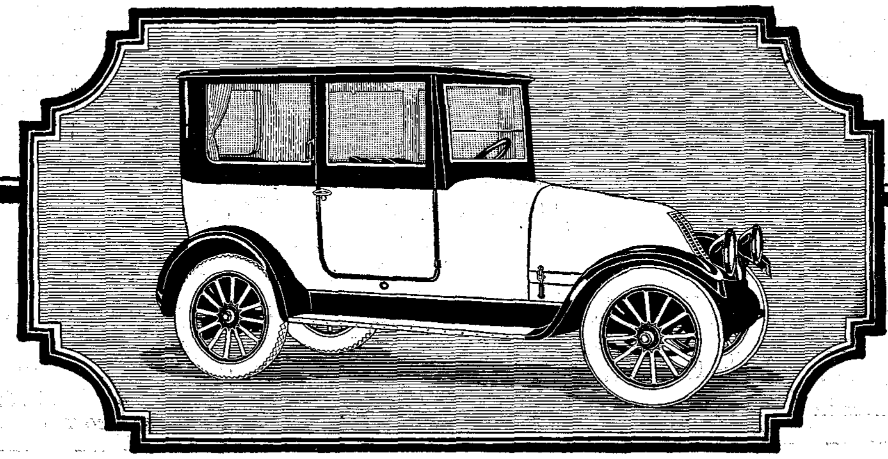
Waste is under indictment in this country. The spirit of the times calls for constructive, *efficient* economy. The economy which will impair neither your activities—nor the Nation's resources. Applied to motor cars, this spirit has crystallized into the blunt demand:— Does your car deliver Service—without Waste?

The Franklin Car has answered—and the people of this country have heard the answer.

For it is an absolute fact that if all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, America would save *Four Hundred Million Gallons* of gasoline and *$192,000,000* worth of tires every year.

It is significant that the Franklin is still advancing—solving cold weather starting—getting big results even from war-time gasoline—minimizing care and adjustments—bringing tire mileage to a still higher level and reflecting advance style in body design. These are Franklin features worth your immediate inspection—for they have a direct bearing on *your* motoring satisfaction in 1918.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Syracuse, N. Y.



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No make of this class of footwear more closely approximates the absolute of shoe excellence than

Nettleton Shoes

Here meet all those finer qualities that distinguish real shoe superiority from the many efforts that approach perfection.

The leathers from which Nettleton shoes are made are marvelous in their softness. Every skin selected is painstakingly chosen to bar the most trifling defects. Live leather soles of old fashioned goodness give foundations as durable as oaken staves.

From the designing of beautifully modest, modern styles to the placing of each stitch and eyelet every process helps to perpetuate the traditional Nettleton phrase—"Economy through Quality."

In your city there is a Nettleton dealer who will welcome the opportunity to show you these finer shoes. Prices begin at $10 the pair.

The shoe in the illustration is our Ardsley, No. 49, tan; No. 58, black. The Oxford is our Ardsley, No. 061 in tan; 071 in black.

U. S. Army Officers have set the seal of their approval on Nettleton Military Footwear Extraordinary.

A. E. NETTLETON CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturers in America of Men's Fine Shoes Exclusively.

Administration railroad bill, "the most portentous event in the railroad world for a generation," since it takes railroad securities out of the doubtful list and puts them in the safety list. Mr. Holt says of present conditions:

"With earnings of from 10 to 14 per cent. guaranteed and with dividends that yield from 8 to 10 per cent., virtually guaranteed, on most of the important railroad stocks, we fail to see why they are not great bargains at their present prices. Why are not our shrewd investors falling over each other to get these great bargains? In asking this question we do not forget that 1,600,000 railroad employees are asking for advances of 40 per cent. or 50 per cent. in wages and that they will probably get 20 per cent. or 30 per cent. We, however, do not see why stockholders should worry on this account. Uncle Sam, and not they, will foot the bill, if there are losses. Besides, increased wages will almost surely mean increased freight-rates to match. These may come very handy when the railroads are returned to private control. They are likely to persist longer than will the high wages, should peace be followed by depression. For the dates named, the following are the average prices of forty-one stocks:

Jan. 21, 1914 (High point for 1914)	76.94
July 30, 1914 (Low point for 5 years)	62.45
Dec. 12, 1914 (Opening price in Dec.)	64.33
Feb. 24, 1915 (Low price since 1908)	61.37
Nov. 4, 1915 (High price in 1915)	83.76
Apr. 22, 1916 (Low price in 1916)	74.71
Dec. 2, 1916 (High since 1913)	89.58
Jan. 3, 1917 (High for 1917)	84.09
Dec. 19, 1917 (Low since 1908)	57.09
Dec. 31, 1917 (High in Dec.)	64.15
Jan. 15, 1918 (Low in 1918)	62.38
Feb. 19, 1918 (High in 1918)	67.53
Feb. 20, 1918	67.18

"Since the low price of these forty-one stocks (Gibson's list) of December 19, 1917 (the lowest in ten years), the average had risen 10.44 points to February 19. This is by far the most important advance that has occurred since December 2, 1916, when the bear campaign began.

"We are doubtful if the railroads will ever be returned to private control without some arrangement that will permit of unity of operation and that will put the Government back of them in a way to insure a fair return on the capital actually invested. If we were to let our imagination run riot we might conjure up great values for railroad stocks in the next five or ten years. We might see the processes of the last ten years reversed and conditions become as favorable for railroad earnings as they have been unfavorable. We do not say that such a reversal of economic and financial conditions is probable; we only say that it is possible. Just suppose—

"1. That the railroads will go back to private control with rates so adjusted to the high cost of operation that earnings yield a fair rate on all capital invested.

"2. That partly because of decreased gold production and partly because of increased production of necessities, the prices of commodities decline to their prewar level.

"3. That the cost of fuel, materials, and supplies, will then be so reduced that the cost of operation will decline 15 per cent. or 20 per cent., even if wages should remain unchanged.

"4. That even if wages should remain nominally the same, labor efficiency would increase 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., as is probable.

"5. Then, with average earnings of 8 per cent. or 10 per cent., suppose capital should become so plentiful and cheap that high-grade 3 per cent. bonds should again sell at par.

"6. Under such conditions would not we again see numerous of our good railroad stocks selling in the vicinity of $200 a share?

"The railroad pendulum has been swinging the wrong way for security-holders for at least ten years. Action and reaction being equal, may not the pendulum swing the other way for the next ten years?"

INCOME TAXES ON GREAT RICHES

Some one, described as "a writer on financial matters," has undertaken to form and print estimates of the yearly incomes and income taxes of the richer men and women in this country. Thirty persons were selected for this list, which, for what it is worth, as to the estimates, is presented here as printed recently in *The Financial World:*

	Estimated Yearly Income	*Income Tax Based on This Estimate*
Rockefeller, J. D.	$60,000,000	$38,400,000
Frick, H. C	11,250,000	7,160,000
Carnegie, Andrew	10,000,000	6,400,000
Baker, George F	7,500,000	4,800,000
Rockefeller, William	7,500,000	4,800,000
Harkness, Edward S	6,250,000	4,000,000
Armour, J. Ogden	6,250,000	4,000,000
Ford, Henry	5,000,000	3,200,000
Vanderbilt, W. K	5,000,000	3,200,000
Green, Edward H. R	5,000,000	3,200,000
Harriman, Mrs. E. H	4,000,000	2,630,000
Astor, Vincent	3,760,000	2,400,000
Stillman, James	3,500,000	2,240,000
Ryan, Thomas F	3,500,000	2,240,000
Guggenheim, Daniel	3,500,000	2,240,000
Schwab, Charles M	3,500,000	2,240,000
Morgan, J. P	3,500,000	2,240,000
Sage, Mrs. Russell	3,000,000	1,920,000
McCormick, C. H	3,000,000	1,920,000
Widener, Joseph	3,000,000	1,920,000
James, Arthur C	3,000,000	1,920,000
Brady, Nicholas F	3,000,000	1,920,000
Schiff, Jacob H	2,500,000	1,600,000
Duke, James B	2,500,000	1,600,000
Eastman, George	2,500,000	1,600,000
du Pont, Pierre S	2,500,000	1,600,000
Swift, Louis S	2,500,000	1,600,000
Rosenwald, Julius	2,500,000	1,600,000
Lewis, Mrs. Lawrence	2,500,000	1,600,000
Phipps, Henry	2,500,000	1,600,000

In some comments on the list, *The Financial World* says it has submitted it to a man "who is credited with having a familiarity with the affairs of multi-millionaires far beyond that of the average banker." This man was of opinion that "the estimate of the Rockefeller income was about $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 in excess of what it actually is and that the Carnegie income was nearer $15,000,000 than $10,000,000." Mr. Rockefeller, at the same time, was "undoubtedly the richest man in America, in fact, in the whole world, in spite of the fact that he has given away probably $175,000,000 to $250,000,000." The writer reminds readers that the actual size of these great fortunes "will not be known until they are appraised for the inheritance taxes, on the decease of the present owners," and adds as to taxes on great incomes:

> "The Harriman, Armour, Green, Brady, Morgan, Sage, and Astor estates were appraised at the time their former possessors died, and their size, as of the date of the decease of their owners, is known, but since then great changes have taken place, generally in the direction of an enlargement of the estate. It was this the law-makers at Washington had in mind when they imposed large excess taxes for support of the war.
>
> "The tendency in all legislation of recent years, both National and State, has been toward the imposition of stiff rates of taxation on big incomes, so it may be said the day of larger fortunes is a long way off, as the increase will be taken by the State or Nation as soon as it accumulates. 'Conscription of wealth' is a term one hears often nowadays at Washington, and all kinds of bills are being framed or are already prepared for the taxing of wealth, compelling its registration, etc., for taxation purposes, so it matters little what rich enterprises wealthy men may try to go into, they will have to 'come across' with a goodly share of it for the public treasury."

A Minor Engagement.—Secretary Baker has been under fire in France, but it probably seemed quiet after the recent bombardment of Washington.—*St. Louis Star.*

SAFEGUARDING COLLECTIONS

Millions of dollars in the form of checks, drafts, notes and so on are collected yearly in this country as a mere matter of routine. It is only when loss occurs as the result of delay, negligence or improper presentation by some collecting agent, that a company realizes the importance of a careful choice of a collecting bank.

Customers everywhere in the United States have found that collections made by

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OF BOSTON

are safeguarded to the utmost possible degree. Others would find it to their advantage to open accounts with us for this purpose.

The National Shawmut Bank has the resources and facilities to offer safe and intelligent service in every branch of national and foreign business.

Correspondence invited.

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"NEAR the top of the South Mountain road one of my plugs went wrong and began to misfire. Another car was rounding the curve coming down. If my brakes had not held I don't know what would have happened. No more misfiring for me—I have put in the

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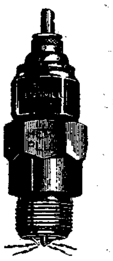

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. McB.," Trudeau, N. Y.—"Which is correct, 'oblivious *of*' or 'oblivious *to*'?"

The correct construction is "oblivious *of*."

"G. M.," Salt Lake City, Utah.—"In the 50's, when Napoleonic literature was so popular, there was a well-known song which had the lines:

> Oh, the cannon may roar and the loud battle thunder,
> No sound shall awake him to glory again.

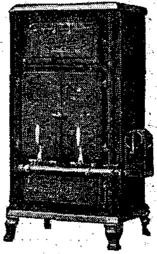
Where could one find the complete song?"

The song to which you refer is entitled "The Grave of Bonaparte," and was attributed to Leonard Heath, the music being by Lyman Heath (1804–1870). The poem runs as follows:

> On a lone, barren isle, where the wild roaring billows
> Assail the stern rock, and the loud tempests rave,
> The hero lies still, while the dew-dropping willows,
> Like fond weeping mourners, lean over his grave.
> The lightnings may flash and the loud thunders rattle;
> He heeds not, he hears not, he's free from all pain;
> He sleeps his last sleep; he has fought his last battle;
> No sound can awake him to glory again.
>
> Yet, spirit immortal, the tomb can not bind thee,
> But like thine own eagle that soars to the sun,
> Thou springest from bondage and leavest behind thee
> A name which before thee no mortal hath won.
> Tho' nations may combat, and war's thunders rattle,
> No more on thy steed wilt thou sweep o'er the plain.
> Thou sleep'st thy last sleep, thou hast fought thy last battle,
> No sound can awake thee to glory again.

"C. S.," Sioux City, Ia.—"Please inform me how to spell the word *ornery*, and just what it means; also its origin. Have been unable to find it in any dictionary."

You will find the word *ornery* defined in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY as follows: "(Dial., U. S.) Mean; low; a corruption of *ordinary*: used depreciatively."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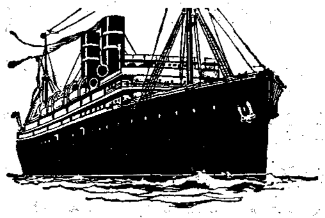
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